FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

26 JULY 1984

Israel

In order to resolve the current "political entanglement" that resulted from the recent elections, the Alignment leadership is contemplating an "economic unity government" headed by Shim'on Peres, the Tel Aviv paper *MA'ARIV* reported. Although the MAPAM faction of the Alignment will not block negotiations with the Likud on forming a national unity government, according to Jerusalem radio, a party communique announced that MAPAM will not participate in such talks. MAPAM members also will not participate in such a government if it were formed, the radio added. Meanwhile, Shinuy announced that it will not oppose a national unity government under the Alignment and will consider its own participation in such a government.

In related developments, Menahem Begin called for a national unity government, preferably led by Yitzhaq Shamir, and both Tehiya and Morasha announced support for a Likud-led government, either in coalition or within a national unity government, Jerusalem radio reported. Tehiya leader Yuval Ne'eman, in remarks broadcast by the radio, rejected an Alignment-led government in any form. SHAS leader Yitzhaq Peretz met with Shamir and then stated his support for a national unity government, IDF radio noted. He added that although SHAS has "greater sympathy" for the Likud, his bloc is open to negotiations with any party. While Agudat Yisra'el leaders Menahem Porush and Avraham Shapira also expressed sympathy for the Likud, they said that there is "absolutely no chance" of forming a national unity government, according to Jerusalem radio. The Likud continues to call for a national unity government, *MA'ARIV* points out, but Shamir has said that such a government headed by the Alignment is not a "realistic possibility." He also has said that the Likud does not plan to discuss a coalition with KAKH leader Me'ir Kahana.

Lebanon

Clashes in Tripoli — Over 15 people were killed and 60 others were wounded in a new wave of violence in the northern city of Tripoli, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. Rival factions fought "ferocious" battles and engaged in artillery duels, forcing inhabitants to seek refuge in their shelters.

Beirut Security Plan — In Beirut, Prime Minister Rashid Karami announced further steps to enhance the security plan and consolidate state authority in the capital. In a statement broadcast by the Voice of Lebanon, he said the Cabinet has decided to abolish the contact line, merge personnel from Army brigades in West and East Beirut, remove armed militias "once and for all," reopen more crossing points, and enable displaced inhabitants to return to their houses in the central area. In arelated development, the Military Council decided to divide Beirut into three military zones by inserting a central zone between the eastern and western sectors, the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio disclosed. The Lebanese Army will maintain an intensive military presence in the new zone.

Soviet Military Assistance — Regarding possible military assistance from the USSR, Prime Minister Karami told the Paris weekly *AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI* that Lebanon has "no qualms" about buying weapons from the Soviet Union, MENA reported.

Palestinian Affairs

During a recent meeting in Damascus, the leadership of the opposition faction within Fatah suspended the membership of two ranking leaders, Nimr Salih and Musa 'Awad, because of acute internal differences, according to an opposition movement source cited by KUNA.

Jordan

The time has come to carry out a comprehensive study of the administrative apparatus in order to evaluate its performance and eliminate any "negative aspects," King Husayn announced in a message to Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat broadcast by Amman television. He authorized 'Ubaydat to form a royal commission for administrative development which will recommend regulations and guidelines in this regard to the cabinet.

Kuwait-Hungary

Hungarian officials have expressed the Hungarian Army's readiness to cooperate with the Kuwaiti Army in all military fields, KUNA reported citing sources in the Kuwaiti defense minister's delegation to Budapest. The Kuwaiti minister held talks with his Hungarian counterpart and attended live ammunition military exercises, KUNA noted, and the two sides established working commissions to draft reports on points of mutual agreement.

Afghanistan

A Kabul radio commentary sharply attacked Iranian "interference" in Afghan internal affairs, asserting that Iran is giving weapons and training to "counterrevolutionary" bands and is seeking to create an Afghan branch of its Revolution Guards Corps. Meanwhile, the radio reported further successes by the security forces against rebel groups, announcing that several "ringleaders" were "crushed" in Qandahar and Zabol Provinces.

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'Arafat Comments on Israeli Election Results

GF251804 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, said today that the results of the elections in the Zionist entity do not make any difference to the Palestinian struggle for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and the restoration of legitimate national rights.

He said: As for me, the elections do not interest me, because they are like a snake shedding its skin.

In a press conference which was held at the conclusion of his visit to Malaysia, Brother Abu 'Ammar said that the PLO will continue to confront the military clique in the Zionist entity, whether it is hidden behind the veil of the Likud bloc or the opposition Labor Party.

Brother Abu 'Ammar asserted that Likud uses an iron fist in Lebanon and the occupied Arab territories, while the Labor Party does the same thing, but with a fist which is covered by a velvet glove.

Yasir 'Arafat Visits Indonesia, Malyasia

For reportage of Yasir 'Arafat's 3-day visit to Malaysia, his arrival in Jakarta and reception by Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, and his talks with President Suharto, see the Indonesia and Malyasia sections of the 26 July Asia & Pacific *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Voice of PLO Comments on Israeli Elections

JN252155 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1632 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] While the story and clamor of elections in the Zionist entity reach an end, we find it necessary to summarize some of the remarks that confronted the concerned observer regarding the electoral campaign and its impact on the Arab arena, as well as some of the preliminary results of these elections.

1. The observer easily notes that the Palestine question and the PLO were a basic topic in the election campaign. Certainly, there was very little understanding and plenty of hostile plans, but regardless of such understanding or hostility, the Palestinian topic emerged as one of the Zionist entity's concerns for both the leadership and masses. It is important to note here that this transformation did not take place randomly, but was a result of the Palestinian struggle, which proved its existence and made the Palestine question and the PLO something that could not pass unnoticed by the enemy.

2. The observer can easily note that the Arabs, on the other hand, handled the Zionist entity's elections with an unjustified exaggeration. These elections and their results must not concern the Arab side. What is important is to know the enemy well and to know also the minor details of its capabilities, problems, and trends in order to determine the means of confronting them. Unfortunately, Arab handling of these elections did not follow in this direction. On the contrary, the Arabs and some of the Palestinians behaved as if the miracle of reaching a solution would take place as a result of enemy's elections.

3. From the preliminary results of the elections, the observer can note that the developments in the Zionist entity do not take Arab illusions into account. On the contrary, the Israeli political trend toward the conflict with the Arabs tends to show more hostile extremism. As the Israelis understand their electoral facts better than the Arabs, it is not important here to see that the two-faced Labor Party has won more votes and seats than the Likud bloc. This is because the overall behavior represented by the Likud and its links with the smaller parties, terrorists, and settlers has deep roots in the enemy's community. It can be said in this regard that the Zionist entity's general trend does not even accept false or masked objectives as proposed by the Labor Party, although these objectives do not differ from the direct and overt objectives of the extremists. Regardless of who is going to form the new Israeli Government, we will certainly see direct facism, racism, and adventurous campaigns of expansion in the enemy's entity.

4. It is noted that the Palestinian struggler finds himself in a difficult situation in this equation. Although his struggle has yielded fruit by keeping his cause alive in his enemy's conscience, the trends resulting from the Arab-Zionist imbalance do not help in making use of this achievement. By virtue of its strength, the enemy deals with its Palestinian worries by terrorism and expansion, while the Arab side accepts the results of this due to its weakness. Thus, this Palestinian struggler, as has always been the case, finds himself trapped between the hammer of the enemy's aggressiveness and the anvil of the Arabs' increasing tendency to satisfy this enemy.

Therefore, nothing has changed. The elections in the Zionist entity have always been one of the events with which the circle of strife in the region becomes clearer. The steadfast Palestinian struggler will remain the only factor of challenge against the enemy's monotonous aggressiveness before the Arab weakness, unless the Arab body wakes up under the blows dealt to it.

Qaddumi Reportedly To Visit Syria Soon

JN260757 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 26 Jul 84 pp 1, 24

[Text] Amman — *AR-RA'Y* — Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, is expected to visit Syria within the next few days in order to continue the dialogue he began with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and the Syrian leaders.

Palestinian sources expressed to *AR-RA'Y* their hope that an expanded delegation from Fatah would leave for Syria in order to establish joint bases and views. The Palestinian sources pointed out that during their last meeting, Qaddumi asserted to the Syrian president that the PLO was ready to consider any Syrian ideas which may support existing ideas and to consider any new Syrian ideas. The sources said that any idea would be discussed, because the continued Syrian-Palestinian differences constitute

a loss to the Palestinian cause. The sources disclosed a USSR initiative to normalize Palestinian -Syrian relations, adding that the Palestinian leadership widely supports this initiative.

2 Fatah Opposition Group Leaders Suspended

LD251952 Kuwait KUNA in English 1923 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Damascus, July 25 (KUNA) — The leadership of the opposition within the mainstream Fatah commando movement decided to relieve two ranking leaders of the opposition group after acute internal differences. A source at the opposition movement identified the two sacked leaders as Nimr Salih (Abu Salih) and Musa 'Awad (Abu Akram). The source said the four-month differences had taken place when Salih started to work independently by forming cadres for his own and publishing a magazine and a daily bulletin under the name of the Palestine news agency, WAFA.

The source added that the membership of the leaders has been suspended at a meeting recently held in Damascus. Abu Salih and Col Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] led the opposition within Fatah last year, but recently clashes erupted between the supporters of the two leaders.

PFLP Protests Israeli Measures in Gaza Camp

JN251322 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] The PFLP has asked Amnesty International to act quickly to halt the campaign of terror and crimes which the Zionist enemy authorities have been carrying out against the Palestinian Jabalya refugee camp in the occupied Gaza Strip since yesterday.

A PFLP official has stated that this request comes in the wake of the Zionist forces raid on the refugee camp and the arrest of more than 100 citizens in the camp.

The official said that the refugee camp is besieged and that its inhabitants are being subjected to terrorism.

He said: The PFLP will continue to strike at Zionist occupation forces and that these Zionist terrorist measures will not make us hesitate in escalating our operations against the enemy.

The PFLP official urged the Jabalya and Gaza citizens to confront these measures in a popular and collective manner and invited them to confront the Zionist forces of occupation alongside their hero brothers in southern Lebanon.

BAHRAIN

Information Minister Receives Sudanese Delegation

GF251513 Doha QNA in Arabic 1225 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Manama, 25 Jul (QNA) — Bahraini Information Minister Tariq 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad met this morning with the Sudanese delegation which includes 'Ali Muhammad Shammu, culture and information minister; Hashim 'Uthman, foreign minister; Dr Yusuf Abu Bakr, Islamic affairs and awqaf minister; Dr ash-Sharif al-Qasim, from Khartoum University; and Muhammad 'Abd al-Fatah, Sudanese ambassador to Bahrain.

WAKH reported that during the meeting, cooperation and coordination in various information fields, exchange of visits and experiences among the officials of information organs, in addition to the possibility of holding a Sudanese cultural week in Bahrain, were discussed.

KUWAIT

Reportage of Defense Minister Visit to Hungary

For Budapest coverage of the visit to Hungary of Kuwaiti Minister of Defense Shaykh Salim as-Sabah, including his meeting with Istvan Sarlos, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, see the Hungary section of the 26 July Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

QATAR

Briefs

Outgoing Omani Envoy — Salim ibn Muhammad al-Ghaylani, Omani ambassador to Qatar, met this morning with 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalid al-Ghani, chairman of the Qatari Advisory Council, at the end of his term. [Summary] [Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 25 Jul 84 GF]

SAUDI ARABIA

ROK Defense Official Concludes Visit to Kingdom

LD252205 Riyadh SPA in English 1920 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Jidda, July 25, SPA — The South Korean Deputy Defense Minister Kwon Yong-kak left here today after a five-day visit to Saudi Arabia during which he had a meeting with Prince Sultan, the second deputy premier and defense and aviation minister and Prince 'Abd ar-Rahman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy defense and aviation minister. During his stay here, the Korean official visited a number of military installations and colleges in different parts of the Kingdom.

He was seen off by assistant defense minister for military affairs 'Uthman al-Humayd and a number of officials.

Moscow's 'Failure' in Afghanistan Noted

LD252354 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 25 Jul 84

["News and Comment" program written by Hamzah Muhsin as-Saqqaf]

[Text] According to reports from Islamabad the forces of the USSR and the Afghan regime launched last week a major offensive on the positions of the Afghan mujahidin, and the offensive has caused heavy casualties among civilians.

The Soviet occupation of Afghanistan relies on successive waves of invasion, which reflect the valor of the Afghan resitance which has succeeded for more than 4 years of intensive invasion and barbaric attacks in obstructing the communist march and preventing it from establishing itself in the body of the Muslim Afghan society. The Soviet influence and its Bolshevik current has remained isolated and confined to its agent regime in Kabul, which has failed even to perform its role as agent or to provide the support the Soviet invasion needs to secure advance in the country.

This is what is constantly reported in dispatches leaking from Afghanistan. These dispatches speak of the successes the mujahidin score in checking the invasion waves or at least foiling their objectives. Thus the Afghan regime and its Soviet allies prove themselves incapable of attaining their objectives and designs.

Last week's offensive in Lowgar Valley is the third offensive of its kind launched by the Soviet invaders against the valleys and strategic paths of Afghanistan this year following their attack against the Panjsher Valley and the road between the Soviet and Afghan borders. All these offensives have been characterized by barbarism and reliance on the Air Force in bombing populated areas causing heavy losses among the Afghan people.

It is evident from the haphazard bombing by the Soviets in their successive waves of invasion of Afghanistan that their aim is to cut the line of supplies and popular aid to the mujahidin and to take direct revenge against the Afghan people, whom the command of the mujahidin has succeeded in organizing into fighter squads in a manner which has enabled them to contribute effectively to the success of the resistance and steadfastness in the face of the Soviet invasion and the attempt at Bolshevization by force of a Muslim country and society.

According to reports received from European eyewitnesses who lived with the mujahidin resistance during their performance of medical duties, the Afghan command has scored a great success in polarizing the Afghan people under its banners, as evident from the success of the Afghan mujahidin command in the Panjsher Valley in saving the Afghan people from suffering casualties by evacuating the people from the valley and coordinating most effectively the mujahidin detachments.

Indeed, the continued Soviet invasion reflects numerous dimensions of the Soviet stand: It proves Moscow's failure to take control of the situation and to achieve any strategic goals from the invasion operation. These goals are to keep Afghanistan a vital sphere of influence for the Soviets under the command of a

strong protege government. The Soviets have failed to achieve this objective despite their successive waves of invasion for more than 4 years, despite their disregard of international society and its continued efforts to put an end to that invasion and the open attempts at Bolshevikization against a Muslim people and a country which is a member of the United Nations.

The Soviet command has affirmed this attitude of disregard during the recent visit of the UN secretary general to Moscow by refusing to discuss the Afghan question or even placing it on the agenda of the UN official's discussion. This attitude affirms the Soviets' determination to attain their objectives in Afghanistan and to impose a fait accompli on the Afghan people before agreeing to attend any discussion aimed at finding a solution for the cause. This is a matter which the Afghan people reject strongly and see no alternative to jihad for fighting the waves of Soviet invasion and occupation.

PDRY

Chairman Meets Syrian Ba'th Party Official

GF251755 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received today Brother 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

During the meeting, they discussed a number of issues concerning the developing relations between the YSP and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and fraternal relations between the peoples and the governments of the two countries. They also reviewed the situation in the Arab arena, particularly the situation in our region and the Middle East. Views were also exchanged about means of confronting the imperialist-Zionist -reactionary plots which our Arab peoples are facing and the means of strengthening the struggle alliance between the Arab national liberation movements and the progressive regimes.

Brother 'Abdallah al-Ahmar expressed his pleasure over the progressive changes achieved in various fields and which he saw for himself during his visit to the PDRY. He also expressed satisfaction on the fruitful results of his discussions with the YSP's leaders.

Chairman Receives Al-Qadhdhafi Message

GF251508 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received a message from his brother, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan 1 September Revolution. The message was conveyed during a meeting in his office today with Brother Salim Muhammad Husayn, representative of the Libyan People's Bureau in Aden.

Diplomatic Relations With Maldives Established

GF251423 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Effective today, 25 July, the PDRY and the Republic of Maldives have agreed to establish official diplomatic relations on the ambassadorial level to strengthen their friendly bilateral relations. It is worth noting that the Republic of Maldives is made up of tropical islands which extend from north to south in the Indian Ocean. The population of the Republic of Maldives is 130,000. It achieved independence in 1965 after more than 150 years under British rule. It depends on fishing as the main source of income. The average annual catch is 30,000 tons.

Chairman Congratulates Cuba's Fidel Castro

GF251843 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text of congratulatory cable sent by Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Politburo of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, on the occasion of 31st anniversary of the attack on Moncada fortress]

[Text] With the greatest pleasure, I convey to and through you to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], to the struggling Cuban people, and the Cuban revolutionary government, the most sincere congratulations of the YSP Central Committee, our party, our Political Bureau, and the people of the PDRY on the occasion of your celebrating the 31st anniversary of the attack on Moncada fortress, an attack which you and your struggling comrades had the honor of leading with the support of the Cuban people on 26 July 1953.

We in the PDRY, a friend of the Cuban struggle, are very pleased with the successes achieved in your country by foiling the imperialist plots and those attained during the U.S. imperialist political and economic embargo for a quarter of a century. Your courgeous confrontation of various forms of U.S. intervention, threat, and theft has inspired our struggle and gave us more confidence to confront the historical imperialist-Zionist aggression against our revolution and our people. We proudly evaluate the developing fruitful cooperation relations between our parties and our peoples. We consider it an embodiment of international proletariat which represents the crux of the international policy of the PCC and the YSP.

We seize this opportunity to reiterate our support for the people of Central America in particular and the people of Latin America in general. Our YSP, as well as the PCC, believes the resistance to imperialist plots can be strengthened by boosting the strategic cooperation relations between the groups of international revolution.

The people of Asia, Africa and Latin America can learn from the Cuban experience. They should depend on the mighty interna-

tional support of the Eastern bloc under the leadership of the Soviet Union, the protective shield of international peace.

We seize this opportunity to extend to you, dear comrade, our heartfelt congratulations, our wishes for your happiness and health, and our desire for the Cuban people to achieve more success to strengthen the foundations of the socialist system in Cuba.

Aden Comments on Israeli Election Results
GF251920 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 25 Jul 84

[From "News and Comments" program by Ja'far 'Aydarus]

[Excerpts] The results of the Israeli elections have not brought any changes by which the Zionist entity might implement a new policy which could result in a major move in the Arab-Zionist struggle. The Likud and the Labor Parties control Zionist policy. They have a similar stands toward continuation of the occupation of Arab territories, continuation of expansionism policy in occupied Arab territories, occupation of Lebanon and continuation of the establishment of settlements in occupied Arab territories.

Whatever party or coalition comes to power, there will be no change in Israeli policy toward the Middle East crisis. These Zionist political parties, except the Israeli Communist Party, have agreed on the continuation of the policy of occupation of southern Lebanon and expansion of the establishment of settlements in occupied Arab territories. This will oblige the Arab nation and its progressive regimes to accept their historical responsibility of confronting this continuous Zionist aggressive policy against the Arab nation.

The Arab nation should not expect any changes in the policy of the Zionist parties which is based on expansionist interests and adherence to strategic interests of imperialism. It is not expected that the Zionists will extend the hand of peace to the Arabs or to abandon willingly their Zionist policy. [Word indistinct] the Arabs to unify their ranks and to strengthen their struggle against the escalation of the Zionist expansionist policy and the joint Zionist-imperialist interests in the Arab homeland.

YAR

President Cables DPRK's Kim Il-song
GF251931 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, sent a congratulatory cable to Comrade Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Korean Worker's Party Central Committee, on the occasion of the DPRK's national day.

'Abd al-Majid Receives PLO Representative

NC251230 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1200 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Cairo, 25 Jul (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid today received PLO representative in Cairo Sa'id Kamal following the latter's return from Tunis.

Integration Council Official Arrives in Aswan

NC251320 Cairo MENA in English 1040 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Aswan, July 25 (MENA) — Abu Bakr 'Uthman, secretary general of the Higher Integration Council, and other senior Sudanese officials arrived here today to take part in the inauguration of the new integration projects between Aswan Governorate and the Northern Directorate of the Sudan. This comes within the framework of integration between Egypt and the Sudan. Minister of Transport and Communication Sulayman Mutawalli and Minister of [Electricity and] Energy Mahir Abazah are due here tomorrow for the same reason.

Ghali Leaves for Official Visit to Japan, PRC

NC260824 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0800 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Cairo, 26 Jul (MENA) — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali left Cairo this morning on an official 15-day visit to Japan and the PRC. Before leaving, Ghali said his visit is aimed at stimulating bilateral relations between Egypt and Japan and the PRC and at exchanging views with Japanese and PRC diplomats. He said he will explain to officials in both countries Egypt's views and efforts to find a solution to the Iran-Iraq war and the Middle East problem as well as Egypt's interest in African issues, particularly the Chadian issue, the OAU, and the Western Sahara problem.

National Issues Discussed at Cabinet Meeting

NC251635 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Excerpts] During its meeting today under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, the cabinet discussed national action issues for the coming stage in light of the subjects raised by President Husni Mubarak during the first cabinet session.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the coming stage requires mobilizing all human, material, and spiritual resources to confront the basic problems from which Egyptian society is suffering. The prime minister said the issue of building the individual has priority during the coming stage and that all state establishments should take part in this process to consolidate Egyptian society's values, to achieve a balance between the needs of the individual and society, and to achieve adherence to disciplined conduct. State establishments should play their full role in this respect.

Following the cabinet meeting, Information Minister Safwat ash-Sharif stated: [Begin recording] At the start of the meeting, Kamal Hasan 'Ali reviewed President Husni Mubarak's letter designating Kamal Hasan 'Ali to form the new cabinet, as well as the issues and directives included in the letter on the new stage of national action. He also reviewed the president's remarks during the first cabinet session.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali discussed the urgent and pressing problems which the cabinet must confront at the beginning of its action. The prime minister explained that there must be no sensitivity to criticism, that criticism should be accepted at all levels, and that we have to reply to each objective and constructive criticism objectively, aiming at presenting the facts to the people. This enriches the [national] action and the democratic practice.

The prime minister said we must act to restore noble values to Egyptian society to achieve the required progress and development. We should, in particular, concentrate on spiritual values. He also said we must achieve a balance between the needs of the individual and society and we must achieve discipline.

He said the new cabinet must confront and continue to work [to solve] the economic issue. He added that it is important to support, develop, and modernize the public sector, and also to give full opportunity to the private sector and eliminate all obstacles so that both sectors will start performing their complementary roles of achieving comprehensive development.

He also stressed [the importance] of encouraging investment — this is the government's policy — and of eliminating the obstacles facing the investor. He also dealt with the importance of achieving stability in economic policies and the effects on economic action. His Excellency dealt with the importance of continuing economic policies, planning, and hard work to achieve high rates in the 5-year plan, particularly as we are on the verge of the third year of the plan. He also stressed the importance of improving administrative development and government and public sector discipline to brace ourselves for solving the masses' problems and sufferings in their daily transactions with various organizations and establishments. He also stressed the importance of dealing with the foremost problem in society, namely, the housing problem, on the basis of a new philosophy, a new concept, and a serious confrontation in accordance with a studied and scientific plan.

The prime minister also dealt with the importance of concentrating efforts on the new societies, as they will be the backbone of the next 5-year plan, to confront the increase in population. This must be the first challenge in the future. The prime minister said that public opinion in Egypt puts a huge responsibility on this cabinet and the people are expecting much from it through serious performance. This is why there should be an improvement in the services in addition to the 5-year plan and projects. There must be a fair tackling of the masses' suffering. He gave a number of examples in this respect. There must be a confrontation of remissness everywhere by adhering to the supremacy of law, respecting it, and implementing it. The prime minister also dealt with collective ministerial responsibility, the role of the Higher Policies Committee, and the importance of cooperation and direct cooperation among the ministries.

Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the government will present its policy statement, which His Excellency will read, on 1 September. The government will also present the state budget for 1984-85 to the People's Assembly on 1 September.

Oil Minister Discusses Petroleum Industry

NC252024 Cairo MENA in English 1812 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Cairo, July 25 (MENA) — The oil minister said today that Egypt is planning to step up its output of crude oil and natural gas to 63,300,000 tons in 1986/87, compared with 35,500,000 tons in 1981/82. The revenue from this output in 1986/87 would rise to 4,996 million Egyptian pounds compared with 2,472 million Egyptians pounds in 1981/82, he added. The minister, 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil, added that this marks an annual increase of 15 per cent.

Qandil said Egypt has earmarked 146 million Egyptian pounds for further oil exploration and production. He added that the government is engaged in two oil refining projects costing a total of 114,500,000 pounds. The two projects, to be completed next year, would leave a surplus for export.

Qandil pointed out that future oil agreements with foreign companies would include a provision committing those firms to explore for oil in deep offshore waters, for mineral resources, and for subterranean water.

Al-'Alim Offered Editorship of AL-AHALI

PM260935 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 21-27 Jul 84 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Change in Egyptian *AL-AHALI*"]

[Text] Egyptian journalist Mahmud al-'Alim has returned to Cairo after living in exile in Europe for 12 years. He left Egypt following the 15 May Movement and his falling out with the new Egyptian leadership.

As soon as Al-'Alim arrived in Cairo he met with the NPUG [National Progressive Unionist Grouping] Party leadership which offered him the chief editorship of *AL-AHALI* newspaper in place of Chief Editor Husayn 'Abd ar-Razzaq.

Al-'Alim, who previously was chairman of the *AKHBAR AL-YAWM* Establishment Board of Directors, promised to consider the offer before the party takes other steps regarding changes in the paper.

It is worth noting that some of the party members are not satisfied with their party's newspaper. In fact they accused those responsible for the paper of failing in the election battle and in propagating the party's views on a larger scale. This confirms reports regarding certain changes in the party and the paper's leadership in an attempt to put in party leadership positions those members who strongly espouse the party's ideology.

Cairo Views Israeli Election Results

NC261300 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Muhammad Sharaf Commentary]

[Text] What concerns Egypt about the election results in Israel is that the new government in Israel should start positive steps to end the Israeli occupation of Arab territories including Lebanese territory. Naturally this means that it is necessary to start a dialogue and negotiations among parties directly and indirectly concerned.

Judging by the reports on the elections results in Israel so far, it is clear that these elections have caused a Cabinet crisis. None of the two major parties — the Likud bloc and the Labor Party — has won sufficient seats in the Knesset qualifying it to form the Cabinet alone. This means that the situation which compelled Israel to hold the elections ahead of schedule is continuing. Nobody can foretell how the situation will end. Regardless of whether the Likud bloc or the Israeli Labor Party succeeds in forming the Cabinet, the main issue which will confront their government will remain the same — the question of peace in the Middle East.

The government, which will assume the reigns of power, will try to beat around the bush and circumvent this issue. The question is, however, how long? It has been one of the biggest illusions in Israel, in light of experiences and developments since its inception, that Israel will be able to some time impose its conditions on the Palestinian people and the Arab nation's people. If we were to analyze what Israel has achieved by this policy, it will transpire that it has accomplished almost nothing. It is true that Israel occupies the West Bank, the Gaza sector, the Syrian Golan Heights, and south Lebanon. It is also true that it has made good progress in setting up settlements in these Arab territories. However, Israel has paid and is still paying a high price for all this. We can even state a fact, which might appear to some as being untrue, but it is absolutely not so, if we think of it objectively without any bias. This fact is that Israel is in a mess and it does not know how to extricate itself from it, or at least some of Israel's extremist leaders are not aware of its dimensions.

In analyzing this fact, we will set aside the economic difficulties or crisis in Israel because it will always find, for a long or short period, those who would bolster its deteriorating economy. If we set this aside, we would be faced with the question of immigration to and emigration from Israel. All the studies in this regard indicate that the balance has been constantly tipping for several years against the interests of Israel.

Furthermore, there is a phenomenon, the seriousness of which nobody can disregard. We mean the Israelis have become fed up with wars and that they are in real need of peace. This phenomenon was clearly manifested during Lebanon's invasion. We can add to this the continuous growth of the peace movement in Israel. The recent elections have shown that the diehard Zionist extremists have not been able to impose their expansionist folly at any time. Moreover, despite the steps taken so far, the annexation of Arab Jerusalem, the West Bank, the Gaza sector, the Syrian Golan Heights, and south Lebanon to Israel is a sort of dream which cannot be realized.

What we want to establish here is that Israel is in need of peace more than any other state in the area.

Armed Forces Issues Communique No 1,537
JN251618 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Communique No 1,537 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 25 July 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant units are continuing their brave activities in the operational sectors against the forces of the spiteful Khomeyniite clique. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. One of our forward units fired on an enemy boat and several enemy troops in the operational area east of Basra and managed to destroy the boat and to kill two enemy troops. Our artillery in the same sector attacked several enemy targets, scoring direct hits and setting them on fire.

2. One of our forward units dealt effective artillery blows to enemy positions in the central sector of the battlefield, destroying one observation post and one infantry position. The occupants of the position were killed.

3. One observation post and one infantry position were destroyed in the Maysan sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 25 July 1984

Editorial Views Israeli Election Results

JN251200 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 25 Jul 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Disappointment Not Setback"]

[Text] The results of the general elections in Israel are anything but a setback for the peace process in the Middle East. An outright Labour win was never a realistic possibility, and a Labour victory was by no means certain to move things forward on a settlement. The Likud had been in power for seven years, and, with the support of the right-wing parties, could rule Israel for seven or 10 more. Besides, there was not even a semblance of any kind of movement in the peace process for it to be affected by any election, and for the failure of Labour to set it back in any direction.

It may be a big disappointment for the moderates of the Arab World and the Americans to have Likud re-form an Israeli government. And, up to a certain degree, rightly so. But need this really be the whole case, considering that even the most extreme of Israeli governments cannot stand a day's pressure of U.S. economic boycott against their country? The truth of the matter is that the Americans have been playing too many silly games with us, too much pampering the Israelis and their "democracy," by not being firm with them, and by letting them have their way all the time.

And look at the results of the elections. An overall swing to the right — with or without the "magic presence" of Menahem Begin — and a new tendency to cling on to Arab territory for ever, undeterred by the Americans and their dollars, nor by their wrath.

Well, if the U.S. strategy was wholly based on a Labour win, and nothing else, Washington is in to lose what is left of its influence in this part of the world, or get itself lost in the Middle East quagmire.

Alternatively, Washington might prefer to see the results of the Israeli elections as a stalemate, and decide to wait until after the presidential elections in November to see what could be done. If that happens, there will be only a few months in which to manoeuvre for the right position.

Shim'on Peres, Navon and the others might have indeed bungled their chances to regain power for their party; but, in the end, it is mistakes by the Americans which let slip the chances of establishing peace in the area.

Husayn Orders Reorganization of Civil Service

JN252139 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 25 Jul 84

["Text" of King Husayn's message to Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat dated 18 July 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our dear, His Excellency Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat, may God protect you. We send you our greetings and best wishes coupled with our great appreciation and faith. As you know, Jordan, which we are all proud to belong to, has achieved high rates of economic and social growth that have won it the admiration and appreciation of the whole world, with its various nations and regional and international organizations.

Thanks to its realism, far-sightedness, and strong willpower, this country has realized from the very beginning that its dependence on its own resources is the only basis for its progress and quick development despite its limited means and natural resources. Since the competence of any administration is judged by its ability to make the best use of the available human and material resources and to maintain a high level of efficiency and competence to achieve a good quality and quantity of production at the lowest cost possible, Jordan has made it a point to exert continuous, earnest, and enlightened efforts to develop its civil service along the new intellectual, humanitarian, and technological ideas that have been introduced into the administrative sciences in order to meet the country's demands of comprehensive development.

Jordan has also made it a point to establish a balance between the two sides of the equation; namely, that man is both the objective and the means of development. In looking after the Jordanian citizen by providing him with education and training, the country has enabled this citizen to maintain his continuous development, enhance his performance, and earn his livelihood in a competent, dignified, and honorable manner.

The Jordanian Government employee has continued to be the key to development and the important factor in raising the performance standard of the civil service and maintaining the soundness of its policies and objectives. He has become a good example to others, as demonstrated by his great contribution to the process of development and administrative reorganization in many of the fraternal Arab states.

Jordan is now on the threshhold of a new national plan for economic and social development and is also being exposed to the effects of the many economic interactions and changes taking place in the Arab and international spheres. So that with God's help this country will continue, as in the past and the present, to be strong, developed, and capable of competently coping with the challenges it is facing in pursuit of its national and pan-Arab objectives; so that the administrative apparatus, with its central, provincial, local, and special entities and establishments will continue to be the object of appreciation and admiration and the effective means that turns the wheel of progress and development through planning, implementation, and followup; and so that the administrative development institutions will meet the increasing demands of development, the time has come to carry out a comprehensive study of the present status of the government administrative apparatus in order to evaluate its performance, its specialized, trained, and promising human assets, its various administrative systems and methods, and its methods of work. This must be done to consolidate organization in this apparatus, to develop its positive aspects, and to eliminate any negative aspects such as slackness in work or lack of discipline and loyalty. This calls for reconsidering the administrative rules and regulations, determining the ways and means, providing accurate information in an effective manner, and asserting the principle of administrative accountability and control.

In accordance with what came in the 5-year economic and social development plan of 1981-1985, we call upon you to form a Royal Commission for Administrative Development in the country under Your Excellency's chairmanship and including the following members:

1. His Excellency Hikmat as-Sakit.
2. His Excellency Tahir Hikmat.
3. His excellency Dr Taysir 'Abd al-Jabir.
4. His Excellency Dr Khalil as-Salim.
5. His Excellency the director of the civil service.
6. His Excellency 'Abd ar-Ra'uf ar-Rawabidah.
7. His Excellency Eng 'Awni al-Masri.
8. His Excellency 'Abdallah az-Zu'bi.
9. His Excellency Dr Zaki Ghawshah.

The commission shall begin its work forthwith by determining its fields of jurisdiction and the stages of its work plan as well as the means and ways of implementing the plan. The commission shall recommend to the Cabinet the issuance of any administrative and financial regulations and guidelines it deems necessary.

We hope that with God's help, the commission shall accomplish its task with the beginning of the implementation of the next 5-year plan.

May the peace and blessings of God be upon you, our dear.

[Signed] Your brother, Husayn, Amman, 19 Shawwal, 1404 Hegira, corresponding to 18 July 1984

Relations With Syria Seen Improving Soon

JN260837 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic 26 Jul p 1, 28

[Text] Parliamentary sources have said that Jordanian-Syrian relations will improve in the near future for the benefit and wellbeing of both fraternal countries and peoples. The sources added: We can say that the tension and chill that have dominated Jordanian-Syrian relations since 1980 are about to end. The same sources expressed to *AKHBAR AL-USBU'* their hope that a new stage of relations based on trust and fraternity between both countries would begin in order to confront the dangers facing the Arab nation caused by the Zionist entity and the international forces which support that entity.

Egyptian Agriculture Minister Leaves Amman

JN251519 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Amman, 25 Jul (PETRA) — Egyptian Minister of Agriculture and Food Security Dr Yusuf Wali left Amman for Cairo today after a 2-day visit to Jordan. During the visit, Dr Wali discussed cooperative relations and the exchange of expertise between the two countries with Jordanian officials. He also discussed ways to benefit from Jordanian technology in the fields of drip irrigation, protected agriculture [zira'ah mahmiyah], and importing Jordanian potash for use in Egyptian industry. The Egyptian and the Jordanian sides also agreed to strengthen agricultural cooperation between the two countries.

Al-Jumayyil Stresses Importance of Army

NC251830 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1645 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] The session of the Lebanese Cabinet began this morning at 1015 chaired by President Amin al-Jumayyil and attended by Army Commander Michel 'Awn and senior military officers. A new security plan for Greater Beirut was agreed on, the implementation of which is to start today and conclude next Saturday.

Reports said that contacts were made with the parties responsible for breaches of the cease-fire in order to resolve the issue. The situation of the 6th Brigade was the [word indistinct] subject studied by the Cabinet today. Listeners are reminded that the authorities have charged this brigade with implementing the security plan in West Beirut and the southern suburb. However, it has in fact been taking orders from the Shi'ite Amal Movement and made no serious effort to control the soldiers or to end attacks on the public. It has itself been an obstacle and a party to certain incidents.

During the Cabinet meeting, President Amin al-Jumayyil stressed the importance of the role of the Army, calling for discipline within its ranks. He added that the Army should be free of political interference in view of its leading role in the peace process.

Karami Answers Questions After Cabinet Meeting

NC251240 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Following the conclusion of the Cabinet meeting at 1330 today, Prime Minister Rashid Karami declared the abolition of the [Beirut] contact line, the merger of the 5th and 6th Brigades, and the opening of the crossing points. He also called on the displaced inhabitants of 'Ayn ar-Rammanah and Ra's an-Nab' to return to their homes. He also spoke about his visit to Damascus scheduled for tomorrow.

Prime Minister Karami answered journalists' questions as follows:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Mr Prime Minister, the information available indicates that the Cabinet meeting was devoted to security issues. Have you adopted resolutions or have you merely discussed the security situation?

[Karami] The Cabinet has evaluated that part of the security plan which has been implemented until now. In light of this, discussions dealt with the requirements of the coming phase as well as the steps and measures that must be taken to enhance the security plan. Therefore, it was decided to abolish the contact line and merge some of the military personnel of the brigades that are now in the two areas so that this military group can take over this area and establish the state's absolute authority over it. This means the removal of armed presence once and for all, the opening of crossing points, and the removal of barricades so as to enable displaced citizens to return to their houses in the areas of Ra's an-Nab' and 'Ayn ar-Rummanah.

We are determined to follow up the salvation process and provide security until the situation returns to normal.

[Reporter] Mr Prime Minister, are the resolutions adopted at this meeting considered as a development of the security plan which was drawn up for Beirut, or are they considered a new security plan for Greater Beirut?

[Karami] In fact, the security plan is general and is drawn up in detail, but it is being implemented in stages. Each stage requires its own steps, measures, and political climate. The Cabinet meets and adopts measures in light of all this.

[Reporter] Mr Prime Minister, are the resolutions confined to Greater Beirut only, or are they consistent with the extension of the security plan to the mountain areas?

[Karami] It is no secret that there is a security plan for the mountain. We will finish studying this plan and begin implementing it at the next Cabinet meeting.

[Reporter] Mr Prime Minister, on the political level you will visit Damascus tomorrow. What are the main topics you will discuss there?

[Karami] It is evident that relations between Lebanon and Syria are firm and stem from the fact that the two countries are considered twins. Hence, there is Syrian interest in Lebanon's issue and in Lebanon's relationship with sister Syria. Therefore, common interest dictates that we deliberate and consult on everything falling within this common interest. Hence, I was eager to make this visit to brief the brothers in Syria, headed by His Excellency President General Hafiz al-Asad, on everything taking place in Lebanon, and to review the ongoing events in the region, because our relations dictate the conduct of such an assessment and review.

[Reporter] Have you any comment on the outcome of the Israeli elections and [words indistinct]?

[Karami] I have always said that, so far as we are concerned, our interests count and are part of our responsibility. We must know what we want and in order to attain this we must make plans accordingly.

But, the results of the elections show the acute divisions within the Israeli society. We ourselves can see how these divisions are being reflected at the various levels in Israel. I can imagine the difficulties which might emerge as a result of the elections, particularly in forming the government. This does not concern us. What really concerns us is to see an immediate Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

[Reporter] Your Excellency, going back to the military measures [words indistinct], has a date been set for carrying out these measures?

[Karami] There is no doubt that beginning next week, God willing, all these measures will be implemented, since the Military Command will cooperate with the Security Arrangements Committee in carrying out the adopted measures. [end recording]

Karami: 'No Qualms' Over Arms From USSR

NC251517 Cairo MENA in English 1450 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Paris, July 25 (MENA) — Lebanese Premier Rashid Karami said that the outcome of Monday's parliamentary elections in Israel will have no impact on the reconciliation process in Lebanon.

In an interview with the Paris-based, Arabic weekly magazine *AL-WATAN AL 'ARABI*, to be published Friday, Karami said that Lebanon should depend on itself now to work out its own plan of action, as a step towards saving the country and putting it on the right course.

Karami said that Lebanon has no qualms about buying weapons from the Soviet Union. He was answering a question on reported readiness by the Soviet Union to supply the Lebanese Army.

Soviet Delegation To Discuss 'Weapons Deal'

GF251148 Doha QNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Jidda, 25 Jul (QNA) — Press reports noted here today that a Soviet delegation will shortly visit Beirut.

The delegation will hold talks with Lebanese officials dealing with signing a Soviet weapons deal for the Lebanese Army.

The Saudi newspaper *'UKAZ*, which attributed this report to political circles in Lebanon, reported that the visit of the Soviet delegation was hammered out during the recent visit of Nabih Birri, justice and southern Lebanon affairs minister, to Moscow and after the Soviets abandoned their opposition to expanding the role of UN forces in southern Lebanon.

'Usayran on New Army Formula, Liberation of South

NC251923 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran today said that agreement on a new formula for the Lebanese Army to enable it to do its duty as required will greatly help liberate the occupied Lebanese territory, particularly southern Lebanon.

In a statement, 'Usayran stressed that it is inevitable to reach this agreement so that Lebanon will have a cohesive, strong, and capable Army which can achieve all our national ambitions in the current stage.

In response to a question, 'Usayran said that current government policy gives priority to the liberation of the territory occupied by Israel — the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya — where the citizens are suffering from oppression, restrictions, daily arrests, confinement to their villages, and the cutting off of roads that link them with other Lebanese areas.

In addition, these citizens are being displaced on roads and forced to deal with Israel through the so-called licenses to move to and from the occupied areas.

Council Divides Beirut Into 3 Military Zones

NC251725 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] The Military Council met this afternoon at the Defense Ministry. The meeting was attended by members of the Security Arrangements Committee. The conferees discussed the Cabinet's recommendations on the appropriate measures for dealing with the security problems in Greater Beirut and for strengthening the Army brigades with new forces in accordance with the plan drafted for the mountain and the north.

According to security sources, the Military Council decided to divide Greater Beirut into three military zones: central, western, and eastern.

The central zone which separates the western and eastern zones will be cleared [of weapons] and the Army roadblocks and military positions will be intensified. It was decided that these will be handed over to three regiments from the 6th Brigade and to three regiments from the 5th and 3d Brigades. Brigadier General al-Haj will be the commander of Greater Beirut.

The central zone was defined as follows: The western line starts from Al-Hajj Dawud to Al-Masarif, Al-Bashurah, Al-Bustah at-Tahtah, Al-Barbir, Qasqas, Chatila, the Two Martyrs Cemetery, Al-Musharifiyah, Bir al-Abd, Ryways, Al-Mamurah, Al-Murayjah, and up to Hayy as-Sullum. The eastern line starts from As-Sayyad to Camille Shamun Boulevard, Furn ash-Shubbak, Al-Adliyah, the Public Security Center, Hotel Dieu, Al-Barjawi, Al-Jummayzah, and to the Phalangist central office.

The Military Council and the Security Arrangements Committee will meet at 0900 [26 Jul] to resume discussion of this new security division of Greater Beirut.

Franjiyah Receives Bulgarian Ambassador

NC251447 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1430 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] [Former] President Sulayman Franjiyah this afternoon received in his summer palace in Ihdin the Bulgarian ambassador to Lebanon, Yordan Kalaydzhiev, who was accompanied by his commerical attache, (Todor Malasun). Discussions during the meeting dealt with the [Lebanese] situation and Lebanese-Bulgarian relations.

President Franjiyah had earlier received a number of politicians and discussed the Lebanese situation with them.

Al-Murabitun, 6th Brigade Clash in Beirut

NC252005 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Gunfire was heard in the area of Corniche al-Mazra'ah in West Beirut a short while ago. Security reports said that the gunfire was the result of clashes between Al-Murabitun gunmen and men of the 6th Brigade.

Al-Murabitun Reportedly Gets Weapons From Libya

NC251800 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1645 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] During the last few days, the military command of the [Independent Nasirite] Al-Murabitun movement have been distributing weapons to young Sunnites who have finished military training.

Weapons were recently received by the movement from Libya.

Cease-Fire Agreement Ignored in Tripoli

NC251713 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1630 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Clashes expanded in Tripoli this afternoon to the Al-Qubbah quarter from the Zgharta new road, the Al-Qubbah square, Harat al-Baqqar, Ash-Sharani, the grain market, Harat as-Sayyidah, and the Nahr Abu Ali circle. Sniper fire reached the Nahr Abu Ali autostrad, killing or injuring many people.

A meeting was held among the conflicting parties in a bid to reach a cease-fire.

Accordingly, a cease-fire agreement was reached to take effect at 1830. The parties, however, have not adhered to it.

Violent Clashes Continue

NC251825 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Reports from Tripoli say that clashes occurred there this afternoon between the Islamic Unification Movement and the Democratic Arab Party in the At-Tabbanah and Ba'l Muhsin quarters. The clashes became violent at 1600 when the parties exchanged artillery shelling that covered most areas of At-Tabbanah. At 1750, shells fell in the At-Tall and Abu Samra quarters.

It has been learned that some 50 people were injured in the clashes and were taken to various hospitals in the north. Up to this hour intensive contacts are under way between the Northern Coordination Committee and the parties concerned in order to achieve a binding cease-fire. Earlier a cease-fire went into effect at 1830 but did not hold.

60 Killed or Wounded

NC260518 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Excerpt] According to the latest reports arriving from Tripoli in northern Lebanon, clashes are still continuing in the areas of Ash-Sha'rani, As-Sayyidah, Al-Qubbah, At-Tabbanah, Ba'l Muhsin, Al-Hayy al-Jadid, and on Al-Arz and Al-Jaysh streets. Initial statistics indicate that over 60 people have been killed or wounded as a result of the heavy exchanges of gunfire which has forced inhabitants to remain in their shelters.

VOL Updates Casualty Toll

NC260619 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] An artillery duel is still raging in the quarters of Al-Qubbah and At-Tabbanah in Tripoli. Inhabitants took to their shelters as a result of the unprecedented violent clashes. Initial statistics show that well over 15 persons were killed and 60 others were wounded, some of whom are in serious condition.

The latest reports reaching us indicate that the quarters of Ash-Sha'rani, As-Sayyidah, Al-Barraniyah, Tal'at al-'Umari, and Al-Arz and Al-Jaysh Streets, as well as At-Tabbanah and Ba'l Muhsin are now the scenes of ferocious fighting in which various types of rockets and machine guns are being used.

The Northern Coordination Committee held a series of meetings with the combatants and arrived at cease-fire agreements, but these were not implemented.

Sniper Fire Continuing

NC260830 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] The latest reports reaching us from the north indicate that the clashes in the Al-Qubbah area intensify at times and abate at others, particularly on Al-Arz and Al-Jaysh Streets. Various types of heavy and light weapons are being used. Sniper fire continues to cripple traffic on all combat lines. Reports add that [word indistinct] was seriously damaged.

Meanwhile, ambulances and civil defense and Red Crescent teams are removing the dead and wounded to Tripoli hospitals. Intensive contacts are being made to pacify the situation and reach a new cease-fire agreement.

Palestinians Involved in Shelling

NC261001 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] We have just received a report from the north saying that clashes intensified in Tripoli between gunmen of the Sunnite Islamic Unification Movement and the 'Alawite Red Knights in As-Sayyidah, Suq Lamih, Al-Mullulah, Al-Barraniyah, and Jisr Abu 'Ali. Mortars, flat-trajectory cannons, rockets, and machine guns of various calibers are being used.

The Abu Samra quarter is being subjected to sniper fire. All roads leading to the town are cut. Artillery emplacements of Palestinian dissidents in the Al-Baddawi Camp participated in shelling the Islamic Unification gunmen.

Cease-Fire Agreement Reached

NC261158 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1150 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] We have just been informed by our correspondent in the north that a cease-fire agreement has been reached and will go

into effect at 1500 [1200 GMT]. The agreement was reached as a result of the Northern Coordination Committee's contacts.

2 Israeli Soldiers Reportedly Killed in South

NC251442 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1430 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Reports received from the south this afternoon say that resistance fighters carried out an operation this morning against an Israeli occupation patrol on Jazzin Road. Two enemy soldiers were killed and a number of them were wounded.

Reportage on Visit of Lebanese Prime Minister

Damascus Reports Karami's Arrival

JN261059 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1015 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Rashid Karami, Lebanese prime minister and foreign minister, arrived in Damascus today on a visit to Syria. Karami was received by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm and Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar'. He is accompanied by a delegation comprising Malik Salam and 'Umar Musayki, Karami's advisers; Cabinet Secretary General Shafiq Munayminah; press doyen Muhammad Ba'labki; and editors' doyen Milhim Karam.

Beirut Reports Karami's Arrival

NC260921 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami arrived at Damascus International Airport at 1045. He is accompanied by an official delegation made up of Karami's political adviser Malik Salam, Cabinet Secretary General Shafiq Munayminah, Karami's personal adviser, Dr 'Umar Musayki, and Army Intelligence Director Colonel Simon Qassis.

At Damascus Airport, Prime Minister Rashid Karami was received by Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar', and other Cabinet members. Following the reception ceremony, Prime Ministers Karami and Al-Kasm headed for the Ar-Rawdah Palace.

President Al-Asad Receives Karami

JN261142 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami and Malik Salam at 1300 today. Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, and Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar' attended the meeting.

Ash-Shar' Receives Lebanese Party Officials

JN252045 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar' received In'am Ra'd and 'Isam al-Mahayiri, leader of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party, this evening. Talks dealt with the current situation in the Lebanese arena.

Yasin Rajjuh Confers With Mauritanian Minister

JN251656 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Damascus — Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh this morning received Mauritanian Minister of National Education Hasni Ould Didi and his accompanying delegation. During the meeting the talks revolved around the situation in the region and the negative, grave results of the Zionist practices that are supported by world imperialism. They also dealt with issues of mutual interest, especially ways to promote information relations between the two countries.

The information minister also assured the guest delegation that Syria's policy is principled and firm in both the Arab and international arenas and that Syria calls for effective Arab solidarity to confront and foil the imperialist and Zionist plans. The Mauritanian minister also expressed his appreciation for Syria's steadfastness under struggler President Hafiz al-Asad against the continued Zionist aggression. He described Syria's steadfastness as a source of pride for the Arab nation. He also expressed his hope that bilateral relations will witness further development and prosperity in the service of their mutual interests.

Ash-Shar' Addresses Youth Group on Arab Issues

JN251650 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar' has stressed Syria's continued support for fraternal Lebanon and its determination to protect Lebanon's Arabism, land, and people. He said: Our accomplishment in Lebanon is a sign that Syria is fully aware of its pan-Arab responsibility, that it offers great sacrifices, and that it tries to prevent any attempt to turn Lebanon into an imperialist base and a Zionist protectorate.

During his meeting today with participants in the two courses for preparing leading cadres of the revolution's youth in all the country's provinces, Ash-Shar' outlined the pan-Arab meaning of undermining the 17 May agreement, a fact that is considered a victory not only for Lebanese and Syria, but also for the entire Arab nation. It is also seen as the first militant reply to the Sykes-Picot agreements signed in 1916.

Ash-Shar' also explained Syria's Arab and international policies and its firm, principled positions toward the national and pan-Arab cause, stressing that this policy will continue to support our Arab nation's just causes for the sake of liberating the occupied territories and expelling the Zionist invasion and occupation forces. He also touched on the Iraqi-Iranian war and its dimensions, reasons, outcome, and Iraq's historic responsibility for fab-ricating it.

Regarding Syrian-Palestinian relations, he said that Syria supports the PLO as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian Arab people, that it considers the Palestine question as its central cause, and that it will exert every possible effort to restore the PLO's unity on national and pan-Arab bases that are hostile to imperialism, Zionism, and the policy of deviation and capitulation in both the Palestinian and Arab arenas.

At the end of the meeting, the minister answered the youths' questions regarding political issues and the current situation on the Arab and international levels.

TISHRIN Marks Syrian-Soviet Relations Anniversary

PM251601 Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 21 Jul 84 p 3

['Ali as-Siwan article: "Syrian-Soviet Relations: 40 Years of Joint Struggle Against Imperialism and Zionism and for Social Development and Progress"]

[Excerpts] The uproar created in the United States over the Kuwaiti Defense Minister's visit to the Soviet Union is reminiscent of the uproar created over the Syrian-Soviet arms deal in 1955 under which the Arabs bought arms from the socialist camp for the first time.

White House spokesman [Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Press Secretary for Foreign Affairs] Robert B. Simms said on 13 July that "there is no concern in the United States regarding what has been said about Kuwait's plans to purchase $200,000 to $300,000 worth of arms from the Soviet Union." But on the other hand State Department spokesman Alan Romberg said on the same day: "The United States will feel concerned if it transpires that Kuwait's purchase of Soviet arms and equipment was on a scale that could disturb the existing balance which that country has maintained in its sources of armament."

Is the United States not concerned, as Simms says, or is it concerned because an independent country is exercising an act of sovereignty? We in Syuria have experienced uproar of the kind created over Kuwaiti-Soviet relations not only during the 1955 Soviet arms deal but also throughout the past 40 years.

Today, on the 40th anniversary of the Syrian-Soviet relations, questions are once again being raised regarding the present international situation and motives behind imperialist anger over any relations established between a Third World country and the Soviet Union, as well as about trends in Syrian-Soviet relations and their function with regard to the major and urgent task of the Arab national liberation movement. We in Syria have been the target of a great part of this imperialist anger.

Syria has been a pioneer in forging relations with the Soviet Union in the Arab arena on the basis of mutual benefit and equal respect for sovereignty, as was stated in the Syrian Foreign Ministry cable to the Soviet People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, the Foreign Ministry, on 21 July 1944.

The Soviet Union played a major role in enabling Syria to achieve total independence and the evacuation of the French and British colonialist forces in 1946. This was the first total independence achieved by a "Third World" country.

During the past four decades Syrian-Soviet relations have become what could be regarded as an example of correct relations between two countries. More important still is the fact that those relations have become the framework of an epic joint struggle against imperialism and the aggressive policy of the imperialists, their agents and bases, and particularly the base known as "Israel."

Our obtaining arms in 1955 was a landmark in the development of our relations with socialist countries. Western sources of arms were blocked to us when we were in great need of them to repel the imperialist-Zionist danger. Socialist countries gave us the arms denied us by the imperialist countries that had an interest in consolidating the Zionist entity in our midst. Ever since, Syria has been the target of the imperialists' anger, lies, and armed conspiracies. The entry into the Syrian parliament in 1950 of the first communist deputy was the cause for launching a "crusader campaign" against Syria on the grounds that it had become a Soviet base in the Arab area.

In 1957 the first agreement of its kind between the Soviet Union and an Arab country was concluded. This was the economic and technical cooperation agreement with Syria.After the 1970 corrective movement, Syria, under the leadership of struggler Hafiz al-Asad, curbed imperialist conspiracies against Syrian-Soviet relations. As a result, construction and building took off in Syria and our Soviet friends built in our country about 70 projects, most important of which is the great Euphrates Dam, which are the backbone of our economy and the strategic depth of our conflict with Zionism and imperialism.

In October 1980 the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union was signed in Moscow as a culmination of the joint militant ties against imperialism and Zionism — a treaty that opened new horizons in relations, in our economic and social development, and particularly in preserving Syria's independence and strengthening its confrontation with the continuing Zionist aggression on our national soil. Just like the 1955 arms deal, this treaty became the target of growing imperialist and reactionary anger. Much was said about Syria and the "Soviet danger" that had engulfed Syria. It was proven that this campaign against Syrian-Soviet relations was an integral part of the hostile campaign against the Soviet Union and the Arab liberation movement which U.S. imperialism and its stooges were waging.

The principal target of this campaign was defined by the Americans long ago and was revealed by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger — To expel the Soviets from the Arab arena. Why? So that the Americans could complete two projects — consolidate the Zionist project, and systematically plunder the wealth of the area.

President Reagan will not be the first nor the last U.S. president to undertake the task of evicting the Soviets from the Arab area. On 14 July 1984 President Reagan said that the well-known Soviet Kalashnikov rifle is now the tool of terror in Nicaragua just as it was the tool of terror in Indochina. President Reagan thus gave a lesson on what is to be done to defeat imperialism the way it was defeated in Vietnam and Nicaragua, since the Kalashnikov has become the symbol of freedom and revolution against aggressive imperialism.

Earlier CIA Director William Casey stressed that strengthening the private sector's role in the Third World countries' economy is the way to defeat national liberation regimes and the Soviet Union. Here Casey, just like Reagan, has shown us what is to be done to achieve progress and liberation from the bandwagon of imperialist economy, since the private sector is corruptive and a channel for transmitting the poisonous imperialist fluid into the veins of our genuine independence.

However, the numerous fields of clash between imperialism and socialism in this divided world make our Syrian experience not only an example of cooperation for mutual benefits between us and the Soviets but also an example for the peoples struggling for freedom with the Kalashnikov and the public sector. On the 40th anniversary of the launching of the Syrian-Soviet relations we cannot but embrace with love the Soviet arms that have protected our national dignity and achieved glories for us and view with respect and reverence the public sector, the bastion of our future development.

'Uproar' Over Israeli Election Amounts to 'Nothing'
JN251534 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Following the great uproar raised by the international media, the Israeli parliamentary elections were held. All of a sudden, the great transformation that many sources, including U.S. sources interested in the Middle East, had predicted turned out to be nothing. The international media also expected Israel to open the door for new, serious, and useful negotiations with certain sides in the region to reach some solutions. But the current results of the elections show the possibility of moving in all directions.

The Likud Party, which could not win sufficient seats in the Knesset, is theorectically able to ally itself with some small parties and form a new government which would be a continuation of Shamir's government. The Alignment, because it constitutes the largest single party, is also theoretically able to ally itself with small blocs that can add their votes to its votes to form a new government. There is also a third possibility; namely, the formation of a so-called national unity government that will comprise the Alignment, the Likud, and perhaps some small parties.

All of these are strong possibilities in Israel. But do any of these possibilities mean the creation of any real factor for starting a peaceful, lasting, just, and acceptable solution? Do any of these possibilities offer any sign of improvement in Israel's policy that will give some hope, in accordance with the Arab viewpoint, for reaching a situation that would enable Israel and the United States to cooperate with the United Nations and the international community to search for a solution to the deteriorating Middle East crisis?

It is realistic to say that according to the Arab viewpiont, all the possibilities in the Israeli political arena are negative? The best of these possibilities is merely an ambush that will be set up for some Arab sides that are running after U.S. solutions and after a new Camp David under a new name and guise so that these sides can be subjugated and humiliated by U.S. lies and Israeli blackmail. Any attempt to pin any hopes on any of the possibilities that exist in the Israeli arena is like anticipating water from a mirage. He who does not have anything cannot give anything; he who rejects law cannot respect it; and he who rejects the principles of peace cannot contribute to peace.

Any objective consideration of the programs of the parties, the blocs, and the sides that will participate in power in Israel shows a complete agreement between them on a number of issues, foremost of which are: refusal to withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories; refusal to recognize the Palestinian people's national rights; rejection of the UN resolution concerning the establishment of a Palestinian Arab state in Palestine side by side with the Jewish state, which this resolution called for in violation of all moral and legal bases — a resolution that was used as a basis for the establishement of the Zionist entity in Palestine; refusal to define Israel's borders, which Israel wants to be secure, recognized, and defensible; and rejection of the UN resolutions concerning Palestine and the Middle East.

These blocs and parties may differ on details but all of them adopt these bases that form Israel's official policy, which was followed by the governments of the Labor Party and the Likud and which led to the aggressive and expansionist Israeli wars, to Israeli infiltration into Arab territories and rights, and to the creation of a complicated and grave crisis that threatens peace in this region and in other parts of the world.

The Arabs see no difference between the Labor Party and the Likud or between Peres and Shamir. The transformation required to find peace will never come from Arab weakness and U.S.-backed Israeli superiority. This transformation will come from increasing the intrinsic Arab strength to an extent that will prevent Israel from devouring the Arab lands and rights and turn any political and military adventure into a setback for the hegemonistic U.S. and Israeli plans. Increasing the intrinsic Arab strength does not mean promoting only the military capability, but also joint Arab action and Arab solidarity against imperialism and Zionism. It means dealing with enemies as enemies and with friends as friends, and supporting any ally who promotes the legitimate Arab struggle to regain the land and the rights. It also means a call for discussing the crisis in detail at the United Nations and in accordance with its resolutions instead of falling into the dens of covert and overt contacts with the United States and Israel.

Press Comment on Election
JN260832 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 26 Jul 84

[From the press review]

[Text] In today's comment, *AL-BA'TH* newspaper says that the Arab fate should not be one of the games in the Israeli or U.S. election races; that it should not be decided by the moods of the Israeli or U.S. voters whose various views eventually converge on one point, namely, that no solution should be in the Arab interest. The Israeli and U.S. political currents, which are known for their hostility to the Arab cause, are collectively working to find the best means of attacking and killing this cause.

AL-BA'TH adds: As it was in the past, so it will be in the future. Rights cannot be begged; they are taken. Rights cannot be taken through compromises and concessions or through weakness and the lack of equilibrium of forces. Rights can be taken through equality and balance. Syria has been aware of this issue from the

very beginning. It has been working night and day to reach strategic equality with the Israeli enemy. One of the first fruits of Syria's efforts was its ability to stop the ready plans of aggression and to limit Israel's influence on the march of peace and stability in Lebanon despite the mines which Israel planted here and there.

Concluding its comment, *AL-BA'TH* says: If the Arabs realize that Syria's path of strategic balance is their own path, then sooner or later the Arab rights will be fully restored. Those who wager on all the other paths will reap only the illusions, false promises, and political trickery of the election programs.

ATH-THAWRAH comments on the Israeli election games, wars, and aggressions. *ATH-THAWRAH* affirms that the policy of aggression and expansion rules and guides the Israeli policy. Regardless of whether the Labor or the Likud wins the elections, this policy will always exist. No Arab should ignore this fact. Any talk on the Israeli elections must be within this clear, irrefutable truth.

ATH-TAHWRAH adds: Most Western media have commented on the divisions and dismemberment that afflict the Zionist society. The Arabs should realize that Israel suffered aharsh military as well as political defeat in Lebanon, particularly following the abrogation of the 17 May agreement and the formation of a national unity government that pledged to work for Lebanon's unity, stability, and Arabism and set itself the goal of liberating the south from Israel's occupation. Israel tasted the bitterness of failure and the Israelis demonstrated, demanding withdrawal from Lebanon. The Israeli soldiers deserted the Israeli forces in Lebanon in groups. All attempts at alleviating the Israeli afflictions as a result of the Lebanese invasion were aimed at hiding the schism in the Israeli entity. The results of the Israeli elections prove the Israeli divisions and fragmentations; and that Israel is facing an unprecedented, critical political impasse.

Concluding its comment, *ATH-THAWRAH* says: While knowing that Israel always resorts to aggression to escape its internal problems and crisis, the Arab nation is called on more than ever before to be alert, vigilant, and steadfast and to escalate resistance to Israel's aggression. They should intensify their efforts to confront the policy of aggression and expansion. The Arabs should not waste their time in analyzing the Israeli election results and in deducing illusions from them. The policy of aggression, expansion, and domination will be the only winner of any Israeli elections. The required Arab answer is resistance, steadfastness, rejecting the path of capitulation, and fighting the tools of surrender. Through such a unity, the Arabs will be able to widen the Israeli schism and muster the necessary means to defeat aggression, restore their rights, and fully liberate their territories.

Official Knesset Results To Be Released 31 Jul

TA261528 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] The final results of the Knesset elections are not yet known. The count of the soldiers' votes has been completed, but the final distribution of Knesset seats is still unknown. Central Election Committee computer operators hope that the results will be in within an hour, but they will not be officially released this evening.

Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reports that although there was free access to the computer both on election night and the following day, information is presently being withheld and a smoke screen of secrecy has fallen over the Knesset. The Central Election Committee members say they will only release the official results next Tuesday. Rumors now prevalent in the Knesset suggest that the Likud or the Tehiya/TZOMET movement will receive an additional seat, but it is not yet clear at the expense of which party this will be.

Prospect of National Unity Government Viewed

TA251636 [Editorial Report] The major Israeli dailies carry in their 25 July 1984 editions commentaries and editorials on the possible establishment of a national unity government in the wake of the results of the Israeli elections. All papers, with the exception of MAPAM's *'AL HAMISHMAR*, regard such a government as the only way out of the current political knot caused by the electorate's failure to issue a definitve verdict which would have given one of the two large parties a decisive margin to form a coalition government.

Referring to this possibility in a commentary entitled "The Good, The Bad, and the Necessary" on page seven of *'AL HAMISH MAR*, Arye Palgi says it would be too risky to conduct such a sociopolitical experiment. Therefore, he sees no choice but to try to form a government led by the Alignment, attempting to explain to the public that its vote did not reflect a desire for a national unity government, and that the Likud favors it only because it trusts that it would make MAPAM and some Labor Party doves split from the Alignment. Concluding his commentary, Palgi painfully notes that "there will apparently be no choice other than to hold new elections shortly, in almost any eventuality."

Writing on page seven of *HA'ARETZ* in a commentary entitled "Is There a God?," Yo'el Marcus says that in retrospect the thesis that the elections should not have been held earlier than scheduled, befor the dimensions of the Likud Government's economic fiasco had registered in the public's mind, has been proved correct. However, in view of the results, it seems that the formation of a government composed of the two large parties is inevitable. Still, Marcus notes that "the way to the establishment of such a government is not covered with roses, not to mention the fact that a dialogue on the subject will only start after each side has traveled its own Via Dolorosa in a bid to establish a government under its own leadership and has run into a dead end street." Marcus justifies the establishment of a unity government only under two conditions: If its sole objective is to remedy the economic crisis and if it initiates legislation to promote bipartisan rule by either changing the minimum quota or changing the electoral system.

Writing on page seven of *DAVAR* in a commentary entitled "Shim'on Peres — On The Threshold," Hagay Eshed says that in order to overcome the electorate's decision, the Alignment "will have no choice but to cross the psychological barrier of cooperating with the Likud" in order to reform the electoral system. Eshed regards this as a personal test for Peres, who cannot remain on the brink forever, whose results "will be fateful for all of us."

Also writing on page seven of *DAVAR* in a commentary entitled "National Unity: Possibility or Fantasy," Yosi Melman sees great tactical and strategic advantages in a unity government headed by the Alignment, as it would cast the latter as "a party seeking what is best for the people," and the Alignment would score a tactical victory by "fulfilling the people's wishes." Although Peres would initially have to overcome MAPAM's opposition, such a government's succcess in solving at least some of Israel's economic woes within 1 to 2 years "would be held in the Alignment's favor and would legitimize it and Shim'on Peres in the eyes of some Likud voters — despite their slightly hostile attitude — as deserving to head the state." Melman concludes that such legitimization should not be taken lightly, bearing in mind the role a similar move played for Menahem Begin when he joined a unity government in 1967.

In a commentary headlined "A No-Choice Government" on page eight of *MA'ARIV*, Dov Goldstein observes that a government led by either the Likud or the Alignment is doomed to fall within a few months. He notes that although a unity government is not his utmost aspiration, what is needed now is "nothing less than a salvation government, not because this is the best or the ideal government a democratic regime can offer" but because of the alternative. "This obvious comparison gives a government formed by both the Likud and the Alignment a stature that only blind men or extremists on both sides could fail to notice," Goldstein concludes.

Turning to the editorials, in a piece on page eight entitled "Where's the Combination?," *THE JERUSALEM POST* writes that in theory, there is a good rational basis for the establishment of such a government for a limited period. Yet, this does not seem to be in the offing, at least at this early stage. The real choice that seemed to be emerging yesterday was between a narrow coalition or a unity government. The paper notes that "what will be needed are strong nerves" as the public is watching "with anxiety, wondering how out of seeming deadlock government will emerge."

In its editorial on page two entitled "National Unity — A National Mission," *HATZOFE* says that given the country's serious economic situation, Israel needs a stable and capable government "as one needs air to breathe." In view of the fact that neither party can form such a government, the only choice is to establish a national unity government whose main mission would be to cope with Israel's economic crisis. Such a government is a "national obligation" today, *HATZOFE* concludes.

In a piece on page eight headlined "Unity Is a National Necessity," *MA'ARIV* notes that Israel currently needs a strong, authoritative, and stable government that would be able to cope with the serious problems afflicting the country. The paper notes that if a national unity government is justified in an emergency situation, "such a situation exists." Neither the Alignment nor the Likud can ignore this fact. Both camps must realize that another round of elections cannot guarantee a solution to these problems, but is certain to put off decisions and squander national resources. *MA'ARIV* foresees a "historical role" for the small parties in the present circumstances. "They can prevent the establishment of a narrow and impotent coalition, they can force the large parties to walk together on the road to economic salvation," it notes.

Taking a slightly different note in its editorial on page seven called "There Is a Way out of the Maze," *HA'ARETZ* says that before exploring the possibility of a unity government we should give the Likud the opportunity to try and form a government. If it fails, it will then be the Alignment's turn to try its hand and only if both of them fail "will there be room to attempt to agree on the establishment of a coalition formed by the two large parties, despite the serious doubts this entails" due to the vast differences between the Likud and the Alignment on the question of settlement in the territories.

Begin Supports Unity Government Led by Shamir

TA251640 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Menahem Begin calls for the establishment of a unity government, preferably under the leadership of Yitzhaq Shamir. Interviewed by our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer, the former prime minister said that a unity government would make a positive contribution to the country at present. Menahem Begin severely criticized Me'ir Kahana, and said he categorically rejects everything the KAKH leader says and stands for.

Parties Continue Efforts To Form Coalition

Labor on Economic Unity Rule

TA251332 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 25 Jul 84 pp 1, 11

[Report by Avi Bettelheim, Razi Guttman and Refa'el Mann]

[Excerpts] In order to find a way out of the political entanglement, the Alignment leadership is currently contemplating the possibility of proposing an "economic unity government" headed by Shim'on Peres to be based on an understanding with the Likud on socioeconomic issues, and would rule for a period of 1 year or more, until new elections are held.

It is assessed that an "economic unity government" — in the context of which an agreement would be made with the Likud to shelve controversial matters such as settlement in the territories and negotiations with Jordan — could also win the support of the MAPAM leaders, the Kibbutz movement and those Labor Party Knesset members who are known to oppose a national unity government.

As early as yesterday, the Alignment factions began feverish contacts to secure an initial guarantee of "domestic peace" on the issue of the establishment of a national unity government and to prevent Knesset members from resigning — a fact which would cause the Alignment to lose its position as the largest faction in the Knesset.

This was the backdrop for the meeting between Labor Party leaders and MAPAM's Victor Shemtov and Haya Grossman. Another meeting was held with MK Yosi Sarid.

The Likud remains determined on the matter of establishing a national unity government. Replying to the question of whether he would be prepared to join a unity government headed by the Alignment, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir last night said that "this is not a realistic possibility." Shamir added that "at this stage," the Likud does not plan to enter negotiations with Me'ir Kahana on the possiblity of KAKH joining a coalition.

Justice Minister Moshe Nisim made a more definite statement, saying that "the Likud will not conduct negotiations with Kahana; this requires no further interpretations."

Tehiya Chairman Prof Yuval Ne'eman made it evident yesterday that he would not heed the call of KAKH leader Rabbi Me'ir Kahana to discuss the subject of the release of the Jewish underground detainees. Ne'eman said that he also no intention of cooperating with Kahana.

Peres Asked To Form Wide Bloc

TA251614 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] The Labor Party Bureau has entrusted Shim'on Peres with the task of establishing the widest possible government headed by the Alignment and based on its platform. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav says that the background for this resolution is the dispute with MAPAM over a national unity government.

The talks between leaders of the Labor Party and MAPAM on the way to conduct negotiations concerning the establishment of a coalition are scheduled to resume now. It emerged today that within MAPAM there are also differences over the question of whether to heed the Labor Party's request to negotiate the establishment of a national unity government.

Agudat Yisra'el Against Unity

TA251746 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Agudat Yisra'el's Knesset members were the only ones who expressed reservations about the idea of a national unity government today. After their meeting with the prime minister, they said that there is absolutely no chance of forming such a government. To the question whether they would prefer a government headed by the Likud or the Alignment, Shapira and Porush answered that they had 7 good years of partnership with the Likud.

Shapira on Coalition Options

TA261114 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] MK Avraham Shapira says that if the Likud encounters difficulties in setting up a firm and stable coalition with the components of the outgoing coalition, while on the other hand the Alignment is able to consolidate a 66-Knesset member government, this will be a totally different picture from Agudat Yisra'el's standpoint. Right now, he said, all options are open.

The Agudat Yisra'el voters, he added, actually want to join the Likud, but Agudat Yisra'el wants a stable government that will not be subject to extortion, and it will not remain in the opposition.

MAPAM Not Against Coalition

TA252004 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] MAPAM has announced that it will not stand in the way of the Labor Party negotiating the establishment of a national unity government on behalf of the Alignment, but it will not participate in these talks.

In a communique issued this evening, MAPAM states that it believes a broad government headed by the Alignment should be established according to its Knesset platform. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav notes that thus MAPAM has enabled the Alignment to appear as the faction with the largest number of Knesset members.

Our correspondent also notes that if the Alignment sets up a coalition government the majority in MAPAM believe that their party will not take part in it. [sentence as heard]

MAPAM, Shinuy on Coalition

TA260419 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] MAPAM will not stand in the Labor Party's way in negotiations — on behalf of the Alignment — toward forming a national unity government, but will not take part in the talks.

This was stated in an official communique issued by the party last night. Nonetheless, as our correspondent points out, the majority of MAPAM members believes that if the Alignment forms a national unity government, their party will not participate in it.

Shinuy, too, will not oppose the establishment of a national unity government under the Alignment, but will consider participating in it according to that government's guidelines and personal composition. In the opinion of Shinuy, such a government should deal with three issues: emergency handling of the economic situation, changing the voting system for the next Knesset, and banning racist instigation.

Shinuy on Emergency Government

TA251944 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] In an extraordinary session, the Shinuy council this evening decided not to object to the establishment of a national emergency government headed by the Alignment, and to contemplate its participation in such a government according to its guidelines and composition.

SHAS Views on Unity Government

TA260421 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Excerpt] The SHAS movement's Council of Torah Sages has instructed its Knesset representatives to pursue contacts with the Likud, but did not rule out contacts with other parties. The council has not yet decided whether the movement's MK's will demand a ministerial post for one of them. At the same time, it was decided that in their contacts toward establishing a coalition, the SHAS representatives will demand an end to discrimination against religious institutions so that their status is put on a par with other educational institutions. They will also demand that the religious status quo be maintained.

Further on SHAS Contacts

TA260924 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0854 GMT 26 jul 84

[Text] The spiritual leader of SHAS, Rabbi 'Ovadya Yosef, held meetings at home this morning with delegations from the Alignment and the Likud. Yitzhaq Navon, 'Uzi Bar'am and [Jerusalem Mayor] Teddy Kollek represented the Alignment. The Likud was represented by David Levy and Ari'el Sharon.

At the end of the meeting, David Levy noted that now he is more optimistic. At the same time, he emphasized that the Likud had not promised SHAS things it would not be able to fulfill.

Our correspondent Ilana Dayan notes that the Alignment is inclined to give SHAS the religious affairs portfolio despite TAMI leader Abu-Hatzera's demand for that portfolio.

NRP Could Support Either Side

TA261014 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] The National Religious Party [NRP] leaders have decided to support a national unity government headed by the party that manages to garner the maximum support. This phrasing leaves the door open for both the Likud and the Alignment to head a national unity government. Nonetheless, our correspondent Hayim Zissowitz reports that the NRP leaders were unanimous in the opinion that their party should not be the first or only party to break the alliance it currently has with the Likud. The possibility of setting up a narrow-based government was also discussed at the session today, but nothing conclusive was decided on this matter.

IDF Reports Coalition Politics

TA260830 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0819 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Here are the latest updates on the coalition negotiations: Yitzhaq Navon met this morning with SHAS' spiritual leader, [former Sephardic Chief Rabbi] Rabbi 'Ovadya Yosef. An Alignment source told our correspondent Ilana Dayan that Navon brought with him a formula similar to the one achieved with 'Ezer Weizman; namely, a national unity government headed by the Alignment. The Alignment is inclined to give SHAS the religious affairs portfolios, although Aharon Abu-Hatzera is also demanding the portfolio.

Shim'on Peres will meet with 'Ezer Weizman in the next few hours in attempt to reach a final decision with him on his joining a coalition led by the Alignment. Yosef Burg is currently briefing his collegues on the latest coalition contacts.

Weizman Offered Treasury

TA260945 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0938 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] The Alignment is offering 'Ezer Weizman not the foreign affairs portfolio, but the treasury. This was made clear by Alignment sources in reaction to rumors that were spread about the matter. Shim'on Peres will meet Weizman again this evening in a bid to reach a final agreement on the latter's joining a coalition headed by the Alignment.

Election Marks Defeat for Likud, Alignment

TA251500 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 25 Jul 84 p 3

[Avraham Tirosh commentary: "The Voter Punished the Likud, Too"]

[Text] The two big blocs, the Likud and the Alignment, took a beating in Monday's elections. Any attempt to camouflage this in supposed victory celebrations, or an artificial show of force based on the theoretical possibilities of either of the two blocs forming a government is misleading and confusing.

The arithmetic is simple: As things stand now, the Likud lost 7 of the 48 seats it won in 1981, or approximately 15 percent of its strength. This is not a trivial loss, particularly when seen together with the loss of its ability to form a stable coalition.

The fact that despite this the Likud may yet form a government with a slight majority — which will be dependent upon the caprice of many small parties — cannot change the numerical results which testify to the beating it took.

We must be careful here not to confuse two things. Though it may seem absurd, a party may take a beating and lose an election, yet attain even greater political power than it previously held. The best example of this is the National Religious Party [NRP] in the 1981 elections. At that time it took a terrible beating — losing half of its seats — but secured greater political power than it had after the 1977 elections, when it won 12 seats. This was a result of the fact that in 1977 Menahem Begin did not need the NRP's seats in order to form a coalition, whereas in 1981 he could not establish a coalition without the NRP's support.

To a certain extent this is the present situation. The Likud took a beating in the elections — this is a fact. It now has the power to form a coalition not by virtue of its achievemment in this election, but rather by the other results — notably the Alignment's failure — and the political situation created, mainly the strengthening of the small parties. It is easy to conceive a situation in which the seven seats lost by the Likud would have passed, at least in part, to the Alignment, instead of being spread among the small parties. In that case nobody in the Likud would have dared to speak of victory.

Therefore, whoever says — and such statements were heard — that despite the involvement in Lebanon, the difficult economic situation, and Begin's disappearance from the arena, the Likud has not failed and was not punished by the voters, is incorrect. The voters certainly punished the Likud for its sins. Perhaps there are those who think that this is not enough, but a devaluation of 15 percent in a party's power is not a negligable punishment.

As for the Alignment — it too took a beating, perhaps even worse than the Likud. It is true that the Alignment lost only 2 seats, but a loss of 4 percent of its strength and a failure to secure more seats than it had in the last Knesset when competing against a Likud without Begin and which got us entangled in Lebanon and caused the serious economic situation, can only be described as yet another failure. If in such propitious conditions the Alignment failed to gain a clear victory, when will it do so?

The voters punished the Likud, but at the same time they did not see fit to give its rival, the Alignment, a victory. They found refuge in the 13 small lists which together took 34 seats, as compared to the 25 they had in the last Knesset. Thus the collective voter actually said that he does not have complete confidence in the two big blocs, in their policies and their ability to manage the country. It is impossible to hide this fact.

Analysis of Reaction in Territories to Elections

TA251425 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 25 Jul 84 p 7

[Pinhas 'Inbari commentary: "Failure in Israel — Disappointment in the Territories"]

[Text] "The Israeli people do not want peace. Otherwise how can you explain not only the Likud's success, but also the entrance of Rabbi Kahana to the Knesset, while a peace activist like Lova Eli'av has failed." This was the reaction of Arab activists in East Jerusalem as the picture of the 11th Knesset became clearer.

There is no doubt that the activists of the camp advocating a Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue were amazed over the results of the polls, and many of them were greatly disappointed. It could be felt tha the Alignment's failure hurt them as though it was their own party.

There were great expectations for an Alignment victory on the eve of the elections. French President Francois Mitterrand's tour

in the Middle East, and especially his talks in Amman, raised hopes that a change of regime in Israel would be the first step toward a new political drive which would solve the Palestinian problem and end the occupation. The Alignment's inability to form the next government — a strong government that could withstand the pressure of the renewal of the political process — destroyed all these expectations.

The Alignment's failure appears to have stopped a very important development in the relations between the political establishments in the territories and Israel, the full implications of which may only become clear in the future. In this election there was not only a general identification with the Alignment and an expression of the desire to see it victorious, but also, for the first time, there was a real involvement on the part of the political establishment in the territories in the process of the Israeli elections. The former members of the National Guidance Committee outwardly supported their long time allies, the HADASH people, while the 'Arafat supporters used their mouthpiece, the newspaper *AL-FAJR*, to express their support for the Progressive List for Peace headed by the lawyer Mi'ari. The revolutionary implications of this involvement can be testified to by reservations expressed by the English edition of *AL-FAJR* from the line taken by its Arabic counterpart, when it emphasized HADASH in a positive sense while ignoring the "Progressive List." It appears that the owner of the newspaper, Paul 'Ajluni, came to Israel from the United States expressly in order to bring peace between the conflicting tendencies. The fact that the Arabic *AL-FAJR* continued to support Mi'ari until the last minute testifies to the fact that involvement in the Israeli elections was acknowledeed by the paper's owners and was accepted by 'Arafat. In order to increase the confusion, the "Sons of the Village" in Israel took a stand that embarrassed both the National Guidance Committee and the 'Arafat supporters. "The Sons of the Village," who are a group of Israeli Arabs, called for a complete boycott of the elections and thus they took an extreme stand emphasizing the moderate and pragmatic line taken by the political establishment in the territories.

The implications of this is that alongside the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue, there is also a practical dialogue between the camp of the Jordan and PLO supporters and the Alignment. This arises from the expectation that the two Israeli lists which were publicly supported in the territories — HADASH and the "Progressive list" — will find themselves in one camp with the Alignment, and will strengthen in it the trends toward a political arrangement. This explains the great sympathy for the Alignment in the territories.

West Bank Reactions to Kahana's Entering Knesset

TA251304 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 25 Jul 84 p 2

[Yosef Tzuir'el report]

[Text] "May God have mercy on us and on you," Hanna Sanyurah of East Jerusalem said yesterday in the wake of Me'ir Kahana's election to the Knesset. Sanyurah is the editor of the daily newspaper *AL-FAJR*.

This was not the only reaction by Arab public figures beyond the Green Line. The revulsion felt by the Arabs toward the man they call "the racist Jew" is extremely strong.

Through the years, Arabs of the territories have met with or talked to a variety of Jews ranging across the entire political spectrum. However, there is only one who is as notorious as Me'ir Kahana, whose doctrine they consider a base for the destruction of both peoples.

Bassam ash-Shak'ah of Nabulus is one of the Arab personages who likes to hate the Israeli administration, but his hatred of Me'ir Kahana is unique and he has a special vocabulary used to express it.

Betlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj expressed himself with greater caution. Last night he said: "Something horrible has happened to you Israelis, if such a man succeeded in entering the Knesset. You should look inward — either today or tomorrow — before it is too late."

AL-FAJR editor Hanna Sanyura calls on God, for "only He can understand what is happening here." Sanyurah himself cannot understand how "an animal disguised as a human being has made it such a long way to the Knesset without Israeli democracy stopping him."

8 Percentage Point Increase in Arab Voters

TA251249 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 25 Jul 84 p 6

['Atallah Mansur report]

[Excerpt] The race for the Arab vote, mainly between HADASH and the Progressive List for Peace, heightened the interest in the election for the 11th Knesset. For the first time in 30 years, an increase was registered in the percentage of Arab voters.

The number of Arab voters this year approached 76 percent of those eligible to vote, compared to only 68 percent in 1981. The increase in the percentage of voters allowed HADASH to preserve the number of votes it got, even though the percentage of votes it received in the Arab sector decreased from 38 to 34 percent.

Alignment Claims Voting Strength in Arab Sector

TA260735 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 26 Jul 84 p 3

[Text] Ra'anan Kohen, chairman of the Aligment Minorities Department, claims that the Alignment increased its strength in the Arab sector, despite the difficult conditions in which it operated.

Kohen claims that the Alignment received 54,000 votes in the Arab sector, compared to 47,000 in the elections 3 years ago. This actually constitutes a decrease of 1 percent in terms of the percentage of Arab voters, in light of the higher number of Arab citizens who took advantage of their right to vote this year, as compared to former years.

Kohen claims that under the conditions prevailing this year, this was a "national, and not only factional achievement."

Kohen claims that the Alignment is the main force acting to moderate the stand of the Arab voters.

Egyptian Reaction to Knesset Elections Discussed

JN251536 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1337 GMT 25 Jul 84

["Observation" by 'Izra Shirazi]

[Text] The Israeli election results have produced different reactions and comments from observers and world political circles in general. If we brush aside the biased reactions of those circles that are hostile to Israel and that do not deserve our attention anyway, we will find that the statement made by Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, is most significant among the sensible reactions. He said that he hopes the next Israeli government will be a strong one so Egypt can negotiate and do business with Israel.

With all due respect to Dr Ghali, who is an authority on international and constitutional law, we still like to remind him that if the Egyptian Government wants to negotiate and do business with Israel, the present Israeli Government in its capacity as the interim government has all the powers under law that are enjoyed by any other Israeli government, whether it is a strong or weak government. Dr Ghali certainly knows that Israel's constitutional law neither limits the powers of the interim government nor does it specify the period during which this government must remain in power.

Therefore, if the Egyptian Government has any urgent matters to discuss with the Israeli Government, it must not hesitate for a single moment to approach the Israeli Government. If the Egyptian Government now wants to reactivate the peace process that it has purposely frozen in recent years, then it must not wait for a single minute. Every minute wasted in hesitation will be a crime.

More than that, if the Egyptian Government or for that matter, any Arab or non-Arab government has any realistic plan for promoting peace, it will be mistaken if it does not propose it immediately instead of waiting for the formation of a new or strong Israeli government. This is because any initiative for real peace based on a sincere desire and true intention by the Arab side will be welcomed by any Israeli government, whether it is an interim, strong, or weak government. Such a peace initiative will get a positive response from any government in Israel regardless of its ideology, identity, and coalitional composition. In fact, such a peace initiative will be a source of strength for any Israeli government, since the masses of our people and their representatives in the Knesset will also rally around such an initiative. There is no doubt that Dr Ghali is more suited than most Arab diplomats and officials to understand the above facts. This is because he was in the center of the historical events and developments that attended and produced the peace initiative by the late Egyptian President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat in November 1977.

Lubrani: Closure of Ad-Dubayyah Office Final

TA251645 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Report on telephone interview with Uri Lubrani, coordinator of activities in Lebanon, with IDF military affairs correspondent Doron Rosenblum; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Rosenblum] Uri Lubrani says in a telephone interview that, as far as Israel is concerned, the closing of the representation in Ad-Dubayyah is final. Asked about its reopening in the future, he answers: Yes, perhaps during the millennium.

[Lubrani] The closing is final; it is impossible to predict what will happen, but regarding the representation and its operation in Beirut, there is no doubt that the closure is final. Let me remind you that Israel is still responsible for one-third of Lebanon — including 800,000 to 900,000 Lebanese citizens — and problems arise there daily connected with the local authorities, as well as the civilian and military authorities, all of which is taken care of at the local level. As far as these problems concern or affect the central government in Beirut, then it will probably search for ways to solve them. This is its problem. We have no role to play in Beirut.

[Rosenblum] Concerning the reasons for the closing of the representation in Beirut, Lubrani says that Syrian pressure is behind this:

[Lubrani] There is no doubt that Syrian pressure caused this. This pressure began with the unilateral abrogation of the 17 May agreement, and it continued unabated until the representation in Ad-Dubayyah was closed. This is a Syrian desire fulfilled by the Al-Jumayyil-Karami government.

[Rosenblum] As for the future, Uri Lubrani says that there is no room for additional political moves:

[Lubrani] I do not believe that there are any political actions that can be pursued. We will do what we think we should do in the south — we made this clear — and those in Beirut will do whatever they want to do.

[Rosenblum] Lubrani says that the closing of the representation primarily concerns the Lebanese, for example those who want to visit Israel:

[Lubrani] There are many Lebanese in the north who turned to the representation to obtain a permit to go south. They will have nowhere to obtain such a permit. This permit will have to be issued by one of our military units in the south and sent to them in the north. This is a complicated and awkward procedure which will take a long time.

[Rosenblum] Are we looking for alternative ways to create ties with the government in Beirut now?

[Lubrani] No. We are not considering such ties. The ball is not in our court, it is in the Lebanese court. [end recording]

Office Closure Analyzed

TA261040 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 26 Jul 84 p 7

['Oded Zaray commentary: "A Firm Policy Is Necessary"]

[Text] Today, after its closure and despite its being bare of national symbols and the Israeli flag, it can safely be said that what has been called the liaison office or the Israeli representation in Ad-Dubayyah was in fact an embassy. However, contrary to other embassies, it operated with a limited staff, in secrecy, and performed a great deal of work of various kinds, even beyond the narrow geographical zone in which it was located. It was a channel for contacts with all official sources in Lebanon.

Many Lebanese, especially among the Christian community, did not attribute much importance to the unilateral abrogation of the 17 May agreement by the Lebanese Government early last March, as long as the representation in Ad-Dubayyah continued to operate. Israel's official stand, and also that of the Christian community represented by the "Lebanese Forces," was not to recognize the abrogation of the agreement, especially since this was done under Syrian dictate and against the free will of the Lebanese people. This stand has hardly any base left — after Israel closed its representation and evacuated its representatives from there.

The closure of the representation will have serious ramifications, and not just in the Lebanese arena. Conservative Arab countries, mainly Jordan, see the closure as an important achievement for Syria. As far as they were concerned, the presence and operation of an official Israeli representation in Beirut was clearly a breach of the barrier of the "separate peace" with Egypt. In other words, it was proven that Israel had succeeded in shaking the Arab concept which was formulated in the Baghdad conference of 1978, and this despite the Syrian guardianship in Lebanon and its weight in the pan-Arab arena. This fact was taken into account when an official Israeli delegation was invited to Morocco, and it would certainly have been taken into account by King Husayn in planning his next steps. The closure of the representation illustrates to these Arab sectors that Israel cannot neutralize the Syrian veto, and more than this, that it cannot offer any guarantees to an Arab regime which dares to break through the barrier of the separate peace with Egypt.

Moreover, the closure of the representation in Beirut can encourage various factors in Egypt who are aiming for another move, farther reaching than the cold peace which now prevails between Israel and Egypt, in the direction of a retreat from the Camp David accords. As ridiculous as it may seem, there are those in Egypt and elsewhere who maintain that if a weak Lebanese Government — which cannot even impose itself on its own subjects — can close down an Israeli representation outside the area of its direct and actual control, then strong Arab governments, including the Egyptian Government, must show more impressive ability. From an Arab point of view, the Ad-Dubayyah precedence is also possible in Cairo, just as the precedence of the abrogation of the 17th May agreement could be implemented vis-a-vis the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement of 1979.

There is no doubt that the evacuation of Ad-Dubayyah was a disappointment for many Lebanese, for whom Israel was a trustworthy ally with which they could identify. This applies sevenfold to southern Lebanon, where Israel is exerting great efforts to reach a dialogue and an unwritten alliance with local influental elements. The Ad-Dubayyah experience does not encourage — to use an understatement — these local influental circles in the south to reach an understanding with Israel, especially when central Israeli figures speak about immediate withdrawal from southern Lebanon. Every intelligent Lebanese will tell you that in the present conditions, there will be no long vacuum created when the IDF leaves any area in southern Lebanon. Just as elements hostile to Israel have entered West Beirut and other areas, so too they will come into the south, until the time when the "army of southern Lebanon" is able to prevent hostile infiltration.

It would be a mistake to attribute the move which brought about the closure of the representation only to the credit of Prime Minister Karami. There is no doubt that the move was based upon a Syrian dictate. However, its implementation msut be equally credited to the trio of Amin al-Jumayyil, Rashid Karami, and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Karami's great hate of Israel and his faithfulness to his masters in Damascus have been his guiding light ever since the early fifties. However, it is inconceivable that the move to cut the official ties with Israel could be made in the manner it was done without the initial acknowledgement of President al-Jumayyil.

The Israeli Government was well aware of the Lebanese move, but it delayed its decision. Past experience in Lebanon teaches that sometimes it is better to cross the bridge when you reach it, due to last minute changes in the Lebanese situation. Last week, when it became clear that the Lebanese Administration was firm in its decision concerning the representation, intensive contacts were held in Beirut in which Lebanese political and military elements who firmly rejected the closure of the representation participated. During the contacts, various suggestions and ideas were raised on how to bring about the continued presence and operation of the representation, even if this meant moving it to a different place and changing its status.

It appears that the stand of the Israeli figures who held contacts was firm: Without the official recognition of the central government in Beirut, the representation should not be preserved. Even if the problem of protecting the representation's building following the departure of the Lebanese soldiers could be overcome, and a solution found to the problem of the Israeli representatives traveling in the greater Beirut area, no official Israeli body would be willing to take responsibility for the illegal presence of official Israeli representatives in Beirut.

In the present situation, it is necessary to show those who initiated this closing, and to others who wish to see a precedence in it, that it will pay off. On the contrary, the severance of the official daily connection with Israel will create — even within the next days — complicated and difficult problems for the central government in Beirut. To whom will central Lebanese figures, who belong to the administration and were among the initiators of the move, appeal now about the requests to give benefits to their businesses in the south, and to assist in the passage of their convoys and

supporters to the north, as they have continually done up to the beginning of this week? How does the central government intend to ensure the supply of electricity from Al-Jiyah to the south, and the passage of engineers and workers from Beirut to the station in the south, via surface and air transport? What will happen now to the passage from the north to the south, and who will issue permits to those who want to go?

Moreover, the Lebanese Government has the pretension of demonstrating its presence in the south through official institutions, and of negotiating security arrangements. This option no longer exists, unless Israel forgoes its principled stand and settles for negotiations for security arrangements in the south through a third party, according to the Syrian formula of returning to the cease-fire agreements. The trio of Al-Jumayyil, Karami and Khaddam are gambling that by removing Israeli representation from Ad-Dubayyah, Israel will be made to take its medicine and consider the possibility of retreating from the south. A firm policy on Israel's part will not only illustrate the fact that this move will not pay off, but will also create heavy counter-pressure by various factors in the north, and also especially by inhabitants of the south, for holding more talks with Israel.

Traffic Over Al-'Awwali Bridges Decreases

TA251701 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1630 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Southern Lebanon, 25 Jul (ITIM) — Very little traffic passed through the Al-'Awwali bridges today, and in this connection it was learned that the closing of the Israeli representation in Beirut is causing difficulties in the passage of civilians from the north to the south.

In the past the residents of the north could receive passage permits from the Israeli representation in Beirut. Now that the representation has been closed, they are having problems. IDF officers are considering the possibility of issuing passage permits in southern Lebanon and sending them from there to Beirut, a procedure that will doubtlessly take several days. Also, the possibility is being considered of easing the crossing of civilians over the Al-'Awwali by issuing permanent permits, or permits for a specified time, especially for merchants and people who often travel between the north and the south. People in the IDF liaison unit fear that the commercial links between the two parts of the country will be damaged as a result of the representation's closure. It is hoped that in any event ways will be found to ensure the continuation of commercial ties between Israel and Lebanon, mainly between southern Lebanon and the north.

More Lebanese Want To Visit Northern Israel

TA251655 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1600 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Southern Lebanon, 25 Jul (ITIM) — The IDF's liaison unit in Lebanon has lately increased the frequency of the mutual visits between residents of southern Lebanon and northern Israel and vice versa.

The ITIM correspondent Shlomo Hadad reports that lately a delegation from the villages of Rumaysh, Dibil, Yarun, and 'Aytah ash-Sha'b visited Zefat. Another delegation from the same villages will visit Israel this Thursday. Contrary to the situation in the past, at present there is an increasing demand by Lebanese to visit Israel, and they turn to the IDF liaison units to organize visits to kibbutzim, moshavim, and cities, in order to become better acquainted with the citizens of Israel.

The IDF liaison units try to respond positively to all the requests, both from the Israeli and Lebanese sides, because, according to the officers in the liaison unit, "the tightening of relations between the residents will contribute to the calm in the northern settlements."

Lahd Urges Rejecting Calls for Anti-IDF Action

TA260930 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] The commander of the army of southern Lebanon, General Antoine Lahd, has urged the Shi'ite inhabitants of the south not to heed external instigation calling for anti-IDF activity, because ultimately these actions will harm the inhabitants of southern Lebanon themselves. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that Gen Lahd said this at a ceremony marking the 2d anniversary of the return of the Shi'ite inhabitants of Al-Khiyam to their village. The ceremony held in that village was attended by hundreds of notables from southern Lebanon, and representatives of all sects. Gen Lahd also said that the inhabitants of southern Lebanon ought to thank Israel for the vast aid it is extending to them in organizing the army and developing the regional economy and agriculture. He argued that only the army of southern Lebanon could guarantee the freedom of the inhabitants of that area.

'Terrorist Squad' Captured in Yafo Area

TA260517 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0505 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Let us begin this newsreel with the first disclosure, by an IDF reporter, about the capture of a terrorist squad caught in the Yafo area, suspected of planning and perpetrating attacks in that area. It included four members, all Arab inhabitants of Yafo. All of them are in detention until the legal procedures are exhausted, and indictments have already been filed against them at the Lod military court. Among other things, the four are charged with hurling a hand grenade at an IDF base in Yafo, and with throwing another hand grenade at the home of the head of the Muslim Waqf in town. The arrests were carried out a few weeks ago, but the details of the affair were only released recently.

Fatah Contacts Admitted

TA260931 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0855 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] One of the suspects of the Yafo terrorist squad has admitted to having contacts with Fatah members abroad. That suspect, 26-year old ('Hafiz Qundus) from Yafo, admitted that he was in Denmark last February, where he met with a Fatah activist. The prosecution maintains that another suspect has already described the methods he used to conceal the IDF-issue

hand grenades found in his possession. He is a high school teacher, and has no criminal record. Our correspondent Yaron Deqel reports that all four are suspected, among other things, of hurling hand grenades at an IDF camp in Yafo and at the home of the head of the Muslim Waqf in town.

Egyptians Police Hold Four for Interrogation

TA260439 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] An Egyptian police patrol boat has arrested four Israelis near the Coral Island in the Gulf of Elat. The Israelis — two men and two women — had sailed from Elat in a small boat. The Egyptians confiscated the boat and took the Israelis to An-Nuwaybi' for interrogation.

Censor Bans 30 Percent of East Jerusalem Press

TA260534 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 26 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] Fifteen to 30 percent of the material submitted to the IDF censor by East Jerusalem newspapers is banned from publication. This emerges from a study of the relationship between the Palestinian press and the censor by *DAVAR* Arab affairs reporter Danny Rubenstein, which appeared in the 1984 yearbook of the National Federation of Israeli Journalists.

The study compared the amount of material edited and set up to be printed with the amount that actually appeared in the papers. The East Jerusalem newspapers are aware that large portions of the material they send to the censor are liable to be excised, so they prepare, as a matter of course, about 25 percent more printed material than they have space for.

This is to prevent being caught short of material, since it is forbidden to leave blank white spaces indicating that material has been blue-pencilled, the article says.

A random sample of the excised material reveal that it contained no military or other state secrets, but rather dealt with politics and Palestinian nationalism, Palestinian heritage, sentiments hostile to Israel, or the legitimacy of the Israeli reality.

Also excised were items regarding resistance to the Israeli authorities in the territories, and Israeli actions that threaten Palestinian nationalist aspirations, such as the establishment of new Jewish settlements in the administered areas.

The Palestinians, therefore, perceive the East Jerusalem newspapers as weapons in their struggle against Israel. The censor, for his part, reacts with a counter-offensive, it says.

Neither the East Jerusalem newspapers nor the censor perceives their differences as concerning the principle of freedom of the press, but rather as an all-out war of survival between Israel and the Palestinians, the article says.

East Jerusalem journalists select the news items, write headlines and choose photographs and cartoons on the basis of their effectiveness in the national struggle. Even obituaries and advertisements are informed [as published] by this purpose, it says.

The censor uses the same criteria in his battle against such expressions. For example, when the censor sees an item about a Palestinian solidarity conference in Paris, it will be blue-pencilled because to the authorities this represents part of the PLO struggle, indicating support for the Palestine National Covenant and for the armed struggle against Israel.

ALGERIA

Reportage on Visit of Saudi Interior Minister

Meets Interior Minister Yala

LD251421 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1330 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Algiers, 25 Jul (SPA) — Official talks began in Algiers today between His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of the interior, and M'Hamed Hadj Yala, Algeria's minister of the interior and local groups. On the Saudi side the talks were attended by the under secretary of the Ministry of the Interior for administrative affairs, Dr 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Jumbaz; the Kingdom's ambassador to Algeria, Muhammad Hasan al-Faqi; director general of border guards, General Muhammad Ibn Hilal; director general of his royal highness's office, Muhammad ash-Shawi; deputy director general of the criminal investigation department, Salih Hisayfan; and the acting director general of his royal highness's office for studies and research, Brigadier Ibrahim at-Turayki.

On the Algerian side the talks were attended by the Algerian ambassador to the Kingdom, Tidjani Haddam; director of the public and utilities department, Ibn Mhaidi an-Nur ad-Din; deputy director general of national security, Buzidi 'Abd al-Hamid; and a number of officials of the Algerian Ministry of the Interior.

During the talks views were exchanged on matters pertaining to security and joint cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

Meets Foreign Minister Ibrahimi

LD251401 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1332 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Algiers, 25 Jul (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of the interior, met today with Algerian Foreign Minister Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi. The meeting was attended by Algerian Minister of the Interior and National Security M'Hamed Hadj Yala, the Algerian ambassador to the Kingdom, Tidjani Haddam.

Bilateral Cooperation Talks Reported

LD252145 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Bilateral cooperation between Saudi Arabia and Algeria and the two countries' experiences in the fields of regional development, administration, security and civil defense were the subjects of discussion during a meeting held today under the chairmanship of M'Hamed Hadj Yala, FLN Political Bureau member and minister of the interior, and Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, who is on an official visit to Algeria. The discussions enabled the two sides to reach agreement on a timetable for the development of relations of cooperation and exchanges between the Interior Ministries of the two countries. The discussions also provided an opportunity for the heads of the two countries' delegations to affirm their determination to bolster cooperation relations between the two fraternal countries in various fields.

Yala pointed out in particular that the atmosphere of mutual respect between the two countries enables them to coordinate their efforts and bolster their relations in accordance with the guidance of President Chadli Bendjedid and King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. On his part, Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz expressed his confidence that the fraternal relations between Algeria and Saudi Arabia provide wide scope for the development of fruitful cooperation between the two countries. He reiterated his pleasure at visiting Algeria and at meeting with President Chadli Bendjedid.

Prince Nayif also had talks with Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, FLN Political Bureau member and foreign minister. The discussions, which were attended by Hadj Yala and the two countries' ambassadors, covered matters of common interest.

LIBYA

Arab League's Klibi Arrives for Talks

LD251351 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, arrived in Tripoli today on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. On his arrival at Tripoli International Airport, he made a statement to JANA in which he said: I am visiting the Jamahiriyah to carry out consultations on the initiative put forward by brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to his brothers, the leaders of the Arab countries, to organize a useful Arab confrontation in the face of the growing Zionist aggression and also to increase joint Arab action.

He went on to add: I would like to reconfirm that unity of posture alone is bound to impose the Arab viewpoint and to confront the Zionist challenges, which I expect to increase in arrogance after the recent elections.

He said that his visit precedes the convening of important Arab meetings for which the General Secretariat is relentlessly preparing. My talks in Jamahiriyah will be an opportunity to discuss some of the subjects on the agenda of these meetings.

Brother Chedli Klibi concluded his statement by saying: I would like to extend to Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi my sincerest sentiments of appreciation and gratitude for his continued support for everything connected with joint Arab action and for his response to everything that is bound to increase Arab solidarity.

At-Turayki Meets With Klibi

LD252247 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau, met this evening with Brother Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab

League. Discussions during the meeting covered the executive measures needed for the implementation of the brother commander's message to Arab kings and presidents with regard to joint Arab action toward strategic issues of the Arab nation and dealing with the Zionist enemy. Discussions also covered topics on the agenda of the Seventh session of the Permanent Committee for Arab-African Cooperation scheduled to meet in Tripoli during the first week of August and the topics to be discussed during the Arab League meetings at committee level and the Arab League Council during the coming week in Tunisia.

Klibi arrived in Tripoli at noon today on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Klibi Briefed on Sudan

LD252110 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] The brother commander of the revolution has today received Brother Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, and acquainted him with the final ultimatum he has addressed to the government of Khartoum through the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives King Fahd Reply to Message

LD252122 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] The brother commander of the revolution this evening received Shaykh 'Ali Musallam, personal envoy of King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, who delivered a written message to him from King Fahd of Saudi Arabia in reply to the brother commander of the revolution's message concerning Arab and strategic issues of destiny.

In his reply, King Fahd expressed appreciation for the brother commander's initiative and his affirmation that what the Arab nation faces at present is basically caused by the weakness of Arab reaction and that Arab existence has now become threatened — a matter that demands speedy action on all levels to break out of this grave situation. King Fahd also said in his message that the views conveyed in the brother commander's message are receiving the attention of responsible officials of the Saudi Arabian Kingdom.

The brother commander of the revolution has addressed an ultimatum to the Khartoum government through the Saudi Arabian Kingdom stressing the need to put an end to American radios devoted to attacking the Libyan Arab people, and to Sudan's providing a haven for terrorists who seek to commit acts of assassination and subversion against the Libyan Arab people.

UAE Finance Minister Departs After Talks

LD252356 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1910 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Tripoli, 25 Jul (JANA) — UAE Minister of Finance and Industrial Affairs (Ahmad Muhammad Matar) left Tripoli this evening at the end of his visit to Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. He affirmed the importance of cooperation between the two countries. He told JANA that his talks in the Jamahiriyah had been extremely positive and that agreement has been reached on bolstering cooperation between the two countries in the fields of economy and foreign investment.

Media Reproved for Report on 'Reconciliation' With PLO

LD251951 Tripoli JANA in English 1753 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 27, July 25, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — In the last few days a press report by KUNA, quoting a Saudi weekly magazine, said the leadership of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation PLO is preparing for "reconciliation with Libya". But we have a question to ask: Which leadership are they talking about? Is it that of Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] and Abu Salih [Nimr Salih], the allies of Al-Fatih Great Revolution? Or is it the one of the rest of Palestinian factions, which is also a natural ally of this revolution.

Another question we would like to raise is, what conflicting factions are they talking about? As far as we know, there is no dispute between Libya and these ally factions. However, if the report meant Yasir 'Arafat's leadership, then that is something different. Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has abandoned the Palestinian organisations when he left the fighting battle. Thus, he is no longer a concerned party as far as we are concerned. Despite that, if Abu 'Ammar wishes to live in Libya, it is open for him, where he can live as a Libyan citizen.

To sum up, publicizing news like this is unnecessarly confusing for the layman and distorts the national stands against the enemy.

Fluctuations, Instability of Oil Market Viewed

LD251941 Tripoli JANA in English 1742 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 27, July 25, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — [The] Petroleum market has witnessed recently fluctuations and instability which might affect [the] international economics situation generally and [the] economics of oil exporting countries in particular. It is noticed that the reason behind this fluctuation was the existence of production surplus without comparable improvement in demand due to continuation of economic recession in some industrialized oil consumer countries and slow process of economic revival in other countries and continuation of measures in these countries to cut down energy consumption and maintenance of high oil stock levels.

Surplus of production has been caused by some OPEC countries' exceeding of their quotas agreed on according to successive resolutions of OPEC Ministerial Council's meetings since last March. Other non-OPEC members oil producing countries, like Britain and Norway, have been producing huge quantities of oil and in full capacity in order to control the oil market and destroy the pricing system established by OPEC, taking advantage of the responsible stand of the organizations' resolutions in a desperate attempt to gain temporary profit without feelings of responsibility or duty.

When the last OPEC Ministerial Council's meeting decided on production ceiling and members' quotas it was hoped that member countries would produce their quotas only and within the agreed ceiling. It was hoped also, that non-OPEC members producing countries would give up their optimistic policies. These measures were assumed would [as received] lead to stability of oil market and control the fluctuations facing the oil market during last period.

MOROCCO

Briefs

Four Envoys Appointed — King Hassan this evening appointed 4 new Moroccan ambassadors and received the credentials of 13 ambassadors. Mr Abdelkader Benslimane was appointed new ambassador in the FRG, Mr Maati Jorio in the United States. Mr Ahmed Hammoud in Canada, and Mr Mohamed Salah (?Ezzaimi) in Nigeria. The king addressed them about the importance of their future role and gave them advice. [Excerpt] [Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 25 Jul 84 LD]

SUDAN

WAKH: Ministers Discuss Internal Situation

GF251957 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Manama, 25 Jul (WAKH) — Sudanese Information and Culture Minister 'Ali Mohammad Shammu, said his country was witnessing constitutional, legislative and political developments aimed at organising the life of individuals in Sudanese society and putting an end to a long influence of Western culture and civilization that has been with us since the end of the last century. At a press conference held here today, Mr Shammu said these developments emerged from the implementation of Islamic shari'a in the country, adding that Sudan was shocked by a bitter and vehement campaign mounted by Western mass media in the aftermath of its issuing of laws derived from the Islamic shari'a. After the application of shari'a laws, statistics showed that the crime rate was drastically slashed even after the release of 13,000 criminals from Sudanese jails, Mr Shammu added.

On his part Sudanese Foreign Minister Hashim 'Uthman said that certain Western countries had manoeuvered in vain to stop aid in an attempt to halt the application of Islamic rules in Sudan. The Sudanese minister added that both the West and the East were plotting to undermine Sudan's economy citing the kidnapping of a number of experts working for the Shell Company by law breakers operating from within Ethiopia. However, Mr 'Uthman confirmed that the reversion to an Islamic course in Sudan is irrevocable.

Energy Minister Receives Romania's Stanculescu

JN251539 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Khartoum, 25 Jul (SUNA) — Minister of Energy and Mining Dr Muhammad ash-Sharif at-Tuhami this morning received Lieutenant General Dr Stanculescu, Romanian deputy minister of national defense and President Ceausescu's personal envoy, and the Romanian ambassador in Khartoum. During the meeting, the two sides reviewed cooperation relations in the fields of energy and within the framework of projects being implemented by Romanian companies and cover the electricity sector and the strategic plan for storing oil materials in Port Sudan. Discussions also dealt with the possibility of enabling Romanian companies to invest in Sudanese oil.

Briefs

Outgoing UK Ambassador — Khartoum, 24 Jul (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri received here today UK Ambassador in Khartoum Fyjis-Walker on the latter's end of term of office in Sudan. President Numayri asked his excellency the ambassador to convey his greetings to Queen Elizabeth and to the UK Government and people. He also praised the ambassador's efforts to develop bilateral relations. His excellency the ambassador expressed his deep pleasure at the cooperation he received during his term of office in Sudan. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 24 Jul 84 JN]

WESTERN SAHARA

AFP: Polisario Front Communique Reports Casualties

NC260910 Paris AFP in English 0902 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Algiers, July 26 (AFP) — Polisario Front guerrillas of the Western Sahara have killed 22 Moroccan troops and wounded 27 in three recent attacks in Amgala region in the north of the territory, a Polisario communique said here. The communique said the attacks occurred on July 21 and 22 at (Rous Uad Buseian), Amegli Lebgar and Uad Bu Gandus. Several Moroccan positions and a twin-tube rocket launcher were destroyed.

KENYA

President Returns From Official Visit to Somalia

EA252117 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Excerpts] A new chapter in relations between Kenya and Somalia has been opened following the historic state visit to Somalia by His Excellency President arap Moi.

On arrival at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport President Moi, a great fighter for regional and continental unity and cooperation, told the nation that the historic 3-day state visit is the beginning of the acceleration of social and economic development for the people in the region.

He assured Kenyans that his discussions with President Mohamed Siad Barre of Somalia have laid a firm foundation for lasting peace and prosperity for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries.

Before his departure from Somalia, President Daniel arap Moi and his host, President Siad Barre, signed a 10-point communique on bilateral, regional, and global issues.

SOMALIA

Agreement Signed as President Moi Visit Ends

EA252139 Nairobi KNA in English 1630 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Nairobi, July 25: Kenya and Somalia have pledged to promote inter-African trade in their region with the launching of the operational phase of the PTA [Preferential Trade Area] treaty in Harare. This is contained in a memorandum of understanding for economic and technical co-operation between Kenya and Somalia.

The memorandum says that Kenya, as one of the leading trade partners of Somalia with an industrial base, can contribute to Somalia's needs.

The memorandum adds that the two sister countries have agreed to enter into a trade agreement which would give more access to markets in both countries for their products.

The two countries have agreed to develop a 450 km links road which will be a feeder to the trans-East African highway project for promoting intra-African trade and commerce.

The two governments are also keen to establish territorial links between them by the extension of southern backbone telecommunications route. The extension is envisaged via Jullib, Afmadu and Liboi. Another link will be through Belethawa, Elwak with Mandera. [sentence as received]

The memorandum observed that the two countries have an easy access both by air and sea routes. It adds that the two states desire to expand the services between Mogadushu and Nairobi by air, and between Mombasa, Kismayo, Mogadishu by sea.

In order to improve the livestock, the two propose a joint project to vaccinate the livestock against such diseases as rinderpest, pleuropneumonia, tick-borne diseases and others.

The two intend to mount a joint project to control poaching of elephants and other animals and protect their species. They have also agreed to co-operate in the promotion of tourism in Somalia.

On technical co-operation it was agreed there was need to co-operate on matters concerning research findings on such fields as dry-farming, livestock improvement, appropriate technology, energy supply and food storage. Such co-operation will include exchange programmes in education and training.

Somalia and Kenya are to develop cultural ties and they have therefore agreed to formulate a cultural agreement which will promote relevant fields.

Communique Issued

EA252101 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Today the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] and the Republic of Kenya released a joint communique following their bilateral official talks held here in Mogadishu during the state visit to Somalia of President of the Republic of Kenya Mr Daniel arap Moi 23-25 July 1984.

The delegates of the two countries attending the talks were led by Presidents Challe Siad of Somalia and Mr Daniel arap Moi of Kenya. The talks, held in an atmosphere of complete friendship and fraternity, concerned the relations between Somalia and Kenya.

The joint communique said that while in Somalia the president of Kenya toured agricultural areas in lower Shabelle region and the centers of the flowers of the revolution [Orphanages] in Afgooye district and watched the traditional entertainment festivities called hitting one another [a dance with batons] in Afgooye town.

The presidents of Somalia and Kenya held important talks on bilateral relations, the Horn of Africa, and the world at large.

On relations between the two countries Presidents Challe Siad and Mr Moi examined the progress made in strengthening these relations since their historic meeting of 29 June 1981 in Nairobi, the capital of Kenya. SDR President Challe Mohammed Siad Barre and President of the Republic of Kenya Mr Daniel arap Moi expressed the opinion that meaningful and tangible progress was made on ways of strengthening friendly relations between the the SDR and the Republic of Kenya.

The presidents called on the two countries to make great efforts to strengthen bilateral cooperation. To achieve this aspiration, Challe Siad and Mr Moi directed their ministers of trade, communications, culture, tourism, immigration, information and broadcasting, and regional administration to urgently convene a meeting in Nairobi, Kenya, in order to reach a tangible agreement between the two countries covering all those areas.

The joint communique said that the two presidents appointed their common border administrators as their representatives and directed them to hold frequent meetings in order to assure the security of the two countries and their bilateral cooperation.

Presidents Siad and Moi exchanged views on the Horn of Africa region and discussed in detail the current situation in it. They fully agreed that the political situation in the Horn of Africa is far removed from that which could inspire goodwill in all parties concerned and fill them with joy. Challe Siad and Mr Moi also exchanged views on ways of finding solutions to the problems, while giving due encouragement to collective understanding, good neighborliness and regional cooperation. The joint communique added that President of the Republic of Kenya Mr Daniel arap Moi promised to pursue the matter while consulting with his other friends in the region. Presidents Challe Siad of Somalia and Mr Moi of Kenya feel that the only solution rests in surmounting the difficult political hurdles in the region and by turning the Horn of Africa into a zone of peace where meaningful trade, cultural, and regional cooperation exist to serve the interests of all the people in the region.

On Africa the communique says the two presidents discussed the situation prevailing in Africa. They reiterated the need for the granting of immediate and unconditional independence to Namibia under UN Security Council Resolution No 435 of 1978. The presidents of Somalia and Kenya strongly condemned the illegal presence in Namibia of South Africa's apartheid regime and its policies of destabilizing the independent states of southern Africa. The two presidents therefore called on the South African regime to fully respect the territorial integrity, independence, and political freedom of the African states in southern Africa.

Presidents Challe Siad and Mr Moi reaffirmed their belief that the oppressed African people of South Africa would emerge victorious from their struggle. The two presidents said in the communique that the African people of South Africa would overcome their problems and succeed in wresting their country's independence from the minority whites who are now ruling with the apartheid policy, which has violated the international charters and has already been condemned in all forums, including the United Nations, and is seen as a threat to the peace and stability of the world at large.

The leaders of Somalia and Kenya strongly condemned the continuing policy of apartheid oppressing the Africans in South Africa. Challe Siad and Mr Moi felt that the only way to achieve lasting peace, stability, and cooperation in South Africa is by erasing the apartheid policies being practiced in the area.

On the OAU's current problems the two presidents said they fully supported the OAU and pledged and reaffirmed their adherence to the objectives, aspirations, aims, and charter of the OAU.

On the plight of the refugees in Africa the presidents of Somalia and Kenya said that the plight of the refugees in Africa requires an urgent solution because their human misery seems to be increasing daily.

They suggested that an effort be made to stop the basic causes of the influx of refugees. The two presidents also said that voluntary repatriation of refugees ought to be made possible. Presidents Moi and Siad expressed heartfelt gratitude to the countries and international relief agencies extending humane assistance to the refugees in Africa.

On international issues the communique said the two presidents reviewed the situation in the Middle East, the Gulf region, Afghanistan, the increasing tension between the superpowers, and the global economic crisis.

On the ongoing war in the Gulf region, the two presidents said they were much disturbed by the war, which is escalating in the region, and the dangers it poses to world peace and stability. They also expressed sorrow at the deaths, destruction of property, and economic disasters resulting from the war between the warring nations. They therefore called on the warring nations to heed international appeals to stop the war and to end their conflict through the good offices of the United Nations.

On Afghanistan the communique said that the leaders call for the unconditional withdrawal of foreign forces from the whole of Afghanistan and the full assertion of its right to territorial sovereignty, independence, political freedom, and neutrality.

The two presidents view with concern the current tension prevailing between the superpowers. Because the peoples of Kenya and Somalia are part of the international community, the two leaders saw fit to express their concern over international relations affecting the existence of the human race. They therefore urge and appeal to the superpowers to take bold decisions to ease global tension through mutual understanding and cooperation toward global peace and stability.

President of the Republic of Kenya Mr Daniel arap Moi invited SDR President Challe Siad to visit Kenya. The visit will be arranged at a date mutually convenient to the two sister states.

Radio Halgan: DFSS Statement on West's Efforts in Horn

EA252207 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] A press statement released by the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, DFSS, wing of the Somali opposition forcesdescribed the efforts of Western and other countries to find lasting solution to the crisis in the Horn of Africa and to bring about stability as a futile exercise [hal bacad lagulisay] so long as the Siad regime continues to rule Somalia.

The DFSS press statement disclosed that the aim of the Western countries in their search for a solution to the crisis in the Horn of Africa consists of destroying the armed struggle of the Somali opposition forces in order to perpetuate the rule of the fascist regime headed by General Barre over the country. The press statement added that it is impossible for the parties to this issue to sit around a table so long as dictator Siad rules Somalia.

The statement went on to say that the groups and government, which are busily making efforts in this respect, would be better advised to study the grave situation facing Somalia and the

inhuman acts unleashed against the Somali people by the Barre regime.

The statement released by the DFSS added that no legitimate government exists in Somalia that can represent the Somali nation and people.

The DFSS press statement said: We warn the Western countries like the British Government and others who are thinking of intefering in the internal affairs of Somalia while the Siad regime continues to exist in Somalia to stop their economic, military, political, and other aid to the antipeople regime led by dictator Siad Barre.

The press statement mentioned the recent visit to Somalia by British Minister of State Mr Malcolm Rifkind. The statement said that Mr Rifkind's attitude is that the British Government would strengthen its relations with the antipeople regime of Mogadishu. Mr Rifkind added that the British Government will increase its aid to Somalia. It is a shame for the British Government to assist a dictatorial regime and this will remind the Somali people of the ugly colonialism they suffered at the hands of the British colonialists.

The DFSS press statement concluded by saying that the Somali opposition forces will emerge victorious and are the only organization able to represent the Somali people and nation.

The statement said that the control of the Somali opposition forces over some parts of Somalia clearly demonstrates that only we can represent the Somali nation and people. The areas of Galdogob and Balamballe and other villages within their environs are now in hands of the Somali opposition forces. These areas were liberated from the antipeople regime of Somalia as early as 9-10 July 1982, which was the first step of the liberation onslaught to save the sovereignty of the Somali nation and the toppling of the dictatorial regime of Siad Barre.

BURUNDI

President Passes Amnesty for Prisoners

EA241221 Bujumbura Domestic Service in Kirundi 1030 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Considering that the second congress of the Party of Unity for National Progress is a major achievement for the country, that in order to remember it we should amnesty prisoners, that in accordance with justice and the law which foresees the rehabilitation of prisoners and following the report of the minister of justice, the president has passed the following.

Article 1. All detainees who have not yet been sentenced for crime committed before 24 July 1984, providing the law does not provide sentences of more than 5 years, are freed.

Article 2. Those who have been sentenced by a court of justice final verdict before this date are pardoned as follows:

Those sentenced to death will serve life imprisonment
Those serving life sentences will serve a 20-year jail term
All others will have their sentences reduced by 9 years

Article 3. Those not affected are:

All detainees who have misappropriated state funds
Cattle rustlers and armed robbers
All those who have ever benefited from an act of clemency
Incorrigibles

Article 4. The application of the present decree is without prejudice to the civil interests of the persons concerned. The law does not cancel any debts owed.

Article 5. The minister of justice is charged with implementing the present decree which comes into force.

Issued in Bujumbura, 24 July 1984

Colonel Jean Baptiste Bagaza

CHAD

Habre on UNIR, Reconciliation, Current Situation

AB252145 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 25 Jul 84

["Exclusive" interview granted by President Hissein Habre to an unidentified Radio Monte Carlo reporter on 23 July in Ndjamena]

[Text] [Reporter] Mr President, the (?Frolinat) extraordinary congress gave birth to the National Union for Independence and Revolution [UNIR]. What is the UNIR? Is it a single party, a rally, or a political or military federation?

[Habre] Well, we think that at each stage of the evolution of a country, whenever there is a particular situation, one must take the circumstances into account and adapt to the situation in order to progress. Failure to take into consideration the realities of the moment and to adapt to them will only lead to inertia or even to moving backward. The FAN, which has been a fighting movement, has now reached a stage at which it must take into consideration the situation of the country and agree to undergo the indispensable transformation.

Today the situation is characterized by the occupation of our country — part of our country — by foreign forces. Also, there is the need to complete our national unity, to consolidate the achievements of [words indistinct], to strengthen the institutions that have been set up, and to consolidate peace and stability in our country. Therefore, it was necessary for us to undergo changes in order to create a framework that fits the present situation, a framework within which all Chadians can come together. The UNIR provides such a framework. The UNIR's objective is to bring all Chadians together regardless of their political leanings. For we believe that in the present phase, the most important thing is the unity of all the children of Chad. It is not a dogmatic movement. It gives an important place to the notion of democracy. That is, those who are within the movement have their opinions and their ideas which they can express. Henceforth, the UNIR is not — let's say — a communist party; neither is it what you call a federation. It is rather a movement which, in view of the prevalent situation in our country, wants to bring together all Chadians for the same objectives, which we consider to be priority objectives at this juncture. These objectives are our independence and unity and the defense of the territorial integrity of Chad. That is what UNIR is and what its ambitions are. I think that the advent of the movement is a very good thing because we lacked such a framework. (?Its objectives) are consistent with the (?desires) of the Chadian people.

[Reporter] Mr President, I assume the UNIR will admit those Chadians still abroad, even those who are in the opposition. Don't you fear that the present structure of the UNIR may seem closed to them since the Central Committee, which consists of 80 members, already has its 80 members?

[Habre] It is not at all a frozen or inaccessible structure. The UNIR has been created. It must be organized; its structure must be set up, which is quite normal. But the movement remains open to our compatriots abroad. In fact, this is one of our concerns. They have their place within the UNIR. This is in line with the national reconciliation process. So the UNIR is not at all something fixed or inaccessible. On the contrary, it is something that can be updated and altered when the need arises.

[Reporter] Mr President, you have just spoken of national reconciliation. Can you tell us about the present stage of what we can call the Brazzaville initiative? I believe that the hope for a reconciliation conference among Chadians has faded out. What do you (?say) about this? Do you (?still) entertain hopes?

[Habre] You see, for our part, we have always given serious consideration to the Chadian problems, and we always analyzed the situation in an objective way in order to avoid illusions. The Chadian problem, as I have always said, consists of two aspects — a purely internal aspect and an external aspect. This is where the complications originate. Some people think that it is sufficient to speak of a national reconciliation conference for Chadians to make up their minds, and so on.

I will put it in the simplest terms: We have gone through 18 years of war. This has not been a fortuitous situation. These are the realities that we have experienced. We have experienced all this war's implications — both internal and external — with its attendant distressing and sad consequences. But that is the reality. This is why we have always said things should be done seriously so that all these moves lead to something. To lead to something, what does this mean? It means to lead to peace in this country, to national concord, and to the safeguarding of Chad's fundamental and inalienable rights, including, among other things, the safeguarding of its territorial integrity, the upholding of its independence and sovereignty. So we think that in view of the issue at stake, things should not be handled rashly. This Addis Ababa conference failed because the matters were not given due consideration.

Now there are prospects for holding the Brazzaville conference. We are working seriously for the success of that conference. Unlike the Addis Ababa attempt, we have proposed the holding of one or two preparatory meetings because it must be clear that we have contacts between us, contacts between Chadians in the government and those in the opposition — the various opposition groups. Contacts are now underway. There have always been contacts. Even while I am speaking to you contacts are underway. What Chadians say among themselves is one thing; what they say publicly is another thing. This is why we think that people must be serious and let Chadians hold discussions among themselves without any foreign presence. Under these circumstances, Chadians will hold serious discussions. They will express themselves openly to one another. They will explain their problems in a serious way without beating about the bush.

We therefore feel that preparatory meetings must be held and the opportunity given to Chadians to harmonize the positions: What is the difference between them? What pits them against one another? What unites them? They will make serious preparations. After this, those who are so interested in the Chadian problem can take part in the final phase when the trend has become irreversible. But all these people want to be present at each meeting in order to exercise their influence.

[Reporter] In view of this, one assumes that...

[Habre] I have not finished yet. You asked me my feeling about holding a conference in Brazzaville. I will tell you that the hope is not lost. It is still likely that the conference will take place. Of course, it also might not be held. But right now I am optimistic. I can tell you that many people are for holding the conference. Many things make holding the conference necessary.

[Reporter] Mr President, I think that one of the difficulties working against the preparatory meetings which you have explained to us is maintaining contacts with people who are physically in a location that is hard to reach. I am thinking, for example, of those who are in the north.

[Habre] Precisely, we call for meetings between Chadians — whether preparatory or (?not) — in fact preparatory meetings which we want at a very high level — at the ministerial level for the Chadian Government and we think the opposition will also be represented at a very high level. [Words indistinct] this is no secret to anyone. (?Those in the opposition) are under (?constant) pressure. But in advocating this procedure, we want to help them to somehow free themselves from the pressure and overcome these obstacles. And it is within this framework that we have always told Chad's truest friends — those who are for peace, stability, and security in Chad — to help us hold this preparatory meeting. The question is a very simple one. In the first place, Chadians must understand each other because they are the ones directly concerned; they are the first people involved, and so on and so forth. But why is it that they do not want the Chadians to discuss and settle their own problems among themselves? Why is it that they always want to be present? The OAU and a certain number of states, why do they want to be present? Why do they want to act in the place of Chadians? This is the question.

[Reporter] Still concerning this issue, in the past few weeks, after the creation of the UNIR, some commentators have been saying that like President Mitterrand, President Hissein Habre should take spectacular initiatives. Personally I do not think this is in accordance with the current process. Could you explain briefly whether such initiatives would be useful or whether they might yield any results?

[Habre] Well, I am returning the question to you. What are these spectacular initiatives? I do not know what they are about.

[Reporter] An appeal.

[Habre] An appeal to the opposition?

[Reporter] For example, some people (?expected) you both to make an appeal to the opposition and to announce conditions for the holding of a first meeting without any prerequisites but with guaranteed security arrangements under the umbrella of the United Nations (?if necessary).

[Habre] But we have contacts with our brothers in the opposition, and I must admit that we have also had rather substantive contacts with the Libyans. We hold a lot of discussions with a number of African heads of state. As you will recall, a little over a year ago we appealed to the opposition and we even said — on this issue of security — that we were ready to agree to the OAU or a number of countries, which we and the opposition trusted, ensuring the security of our fellow countrymen if they would agree to come to Ndjamena for discussions. We took this step, but unfortunately it did not work for the simple reason that our opponents do not think that Ndjamena is an appropriate place for a meeting. Addis Ababa was then suggested and now it is Brazzaville. This shows that our initiative to hold a conference in Ndjamena has no prospect of success. We therefore think it is useless to insist on it. On the other hand, we think Brazzaville holds prospects for success. We therefore think that whatever Congo's friendships, its relations, and political position with regard to the Chadian tragedy, it is in its interests to see to the restoration of peace in this country.

Congo maintains friendly relations with us. It has good relations — very good relations — with our opponents, and as a result, we think it constitutes the best step toward the realization of something useful. Therefore, considering the position of each and every one, we think that circumstantial statements for the sake

of the cause will not solve the problem. Surely there is one thing that would greatly please Chad's enemies and that is the departure of Hissein Habre. This is what Libya wants. I do not know why Libya insists on Hissein Habre's departure. Why? I know that there are people all over the world who in terms of the Chadian tragedy are incapable of facing the problem squarely. It is necessary to call a spade a spade: There are people who are afraid of Al-Qadhdhafi and want to please him, so they accept anything at all. We have fought Al-Qadhdhafi for 18 years, and we know that the Tripoli regime has greatly damaged Chad. We also know that Libya has occupied part of our country. So these people should not ask us to crawl before Al-Qadhdhafi. They have the right to do so. It is up to them, not us.

[Reporter] Mr President, may I ask you to clarify your thoughts? You have said in several interviews that you are ready to withdraw if peace in Chad depends on it.

[Habre] Yes, my stand is very clear on this issue. I maintain that the problem of Chad does not involve individuals. It involves the existence of Chad as a state and a nation. It involves the independence of Chad, its sovereignty, and we think that in the face of this problem persons or individuals do not count. But, if I am actually convinced that Libya will put an end to its occupation of our territory and that Libya will no longer interfere in our internal affairs, that Chadians will agree not only to make peace but to rebuild and develop their country — because this country which we have started to rebuild is a country with a future, a country that is potentially very rich, and we have an idea of what our people are capable of doing — if in fact we are convinced that this unity is possible, and if we are assured of the maintenance of the independence and the safeguarding of the sovereignty of Chad within its borders inherited from the colonial era, then I can declare, upon my honor, that I will withdraw.

[Reporter] Mr President, what is the situation throughout Chad, especially in the north, in the occupied areas? Could you give us an idea about the military situation?

[Habre] The military situation has come to a relative standstill. In the north, the Libyans and their mercenaries keep to their positions. On our side, on the forefront, the situation is calm; therefore, militarily I must say that the situation is stationary. But this does not mean that things will not change, and from experience we know that things change. [passage indistinct] In the rest of the country, in the south as well, the situation is calm. We are pursuing our efforts at consolidating the reconciliation with our brothers of the various commando units, and at this very instant a mission has been sent to the south of the country. As you are aware, in this area of [words indistinct] there is only one group now, the group of hope which is still in the opposition, but negotiations continue and we are optimistic about the outcome. I must also add that a mission went to the center of the country 4 months ago and has done very important work there. I will not say exactly what has been done.

The situation that I have just described proves that we are pursuing our reconstruction efforts as well as our efforts at setting up administrative and economic structures. We are trying to face the problem of famine and we are trying to improve our social activities. On the whole, I can assure you that the situation is not all that bad.

[Reporter] Mr President, are you going to make a trip to the south soon?

[Habre] Well, of course the trip should have taken place a long time ago. But it has always been put off because of my timetable. I cannot tell you an exact date, but I think the trip will take place this time.

[Reporter] Mr President, how do you judge what is simply called the Manta operation after almost a year of its presence and action?

[Habre] I will tell you that the operation is going on smoothly. If the situation along the 16th parallel is calm, it is due to a large extent to the Manta operation and we appreciate this very much.

There is also another aspect of the Manta operation which is not spoken of much. It is the social aspect: In the field of health care and the distribution of humanitarian aid, as well as in the field of training members of our Armed Forces, the men of Manta have been doing an excellent job. So, in connection with Manta, things are going very satisfactorily. I must say that relations between the Chadians and the French are very, very good. So now we have no criticisms to make about our relations.

[Reporter] Mr President, concerning the relations between France and Chad, which you have already mentioned and on which I would like to go further, what do you expect most from this cooperation?

[Habre] What I further expect, what all Chadians expect most, is for France to help Chad recover its rights. But France is a sovereign country with its own foreign policy. Within the framework of our relations, we explain our views to them and they explain theirs to us. From this we try to derive a common and positive stand. The presence of the French troops was prompted by foreign aggression. Concerning the rest of our relations, we maintain normal ties of cooperation at all levels. Our cooperation is progressing normally.

However, our demands — what we feel we can expect from France — remain a current issue. Since Chad is still cut off from part of its territory, our friends, especially France, will have a role to play in the recovery of Chad's rights.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] relations with your neighbors. One is inclined to think that, all in all, the only problem of that subregion is Chad because when one [words indistinct].

[Habre] Well, Chad has always been considered the sick country of this region. The situation has been resolved and our relations with our neighbors are good. Concerning the situation in other countries, it is their own business. Our policy is never to interfere in the internal affairs of others. We do not pass judgement on the situation in any country. I feel this is the best way of preserving our friendship and relations of good neighborliness and cooperation with all our neighbors.

[Reporter] Your relations with Nigeria were (?not as good) a year ago.

[Habre] But now our relations are good. There are no problems between us. A year ago, an unfortunate incident came between us. We have resolved the dispute in a spirit of friendship and brotherhood and our relations, which have since become normal, are good.

Habre Views Prospects for Brazzaville Talks

PM251213 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Jul 84 p 18

[Pierre Haski dispatch: "Chad: Self-Portrait of Hissein Habre as a 'Moderate'"]

[Excerpts] Ndjamena — Bring back the real Hissein Habre! It was difficult to imagine anybody more moderate than the smiling man in the pale blue boubou [long African robe] whom I met in a room in the presidential residence in Ndjamena. What has become of his former tirades, his attacks on Paris, and his obvious disdain for his rivals in the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT]?

"We have always been moderate," the Chadian head of state replied very regally. However he added: "We are having a nice discussion in this room, but if we go out on patrol you will see a different man..."

There is no sound of marching feet for the time being: Hissein Habre's watchwords are "peace and reconciliation." Some 6 months after the abortive attempt to convene a peace conference in Addis Ababa, a new plan for a round-table meeting, this time in Brazzaville, is encountering difficulties. "Everybody wants the meeting to take place and we hope it will be successful," the Chadian president stated.

"After the failure of Addis Ababa, the Chadians in opposition and we feel an increasing need for national reconciliation. In northern Chad, Libya's grip on our country is growing stronger. Chadians clearly see that Libya intends to annex that part of Chad. It is not just routine interference but an annexationist policy. So the Chadians must meet and reach agreement, and they must join together to form a common front to solve the Libyan problem in a second phase."

"Many people hope that Brazzaville will fail," Hissein Habre continued, "particularly Libya. We must bring together as many elements as possible to achieve success." And this is where the shoe pinches. Habre is making a demand which his enemies reject: in his view Brazzaville must be a meeting between Chad's legal government and its opponents. In addition he is demanding that any summit be preceded by a preparatory meeting to "prepare the ground."

"Whether people like you or hate you, the fact is that there is a government in Chad, and there are oppositionists," Ndjamena's master stated. "Any negotiation can only take place within this known framework of government and opposition. There cannot be any confusion." This question of the status of the participants was precisely what made the Addis Ababa meeting fail last January, since Hissein Habre refused to be reduced to the rank of "faction leader," as the OAU invitation specified.

Despite these conditions, Hissein Habre thinks that the GUNT leaders will nonetheless go to Brazzaville "if they are seeking peace..." Indeed, the Ndjamena president, like his rivals, seems to be making an increasing number of conciliatory statements to avoid blame for the possible — if not probable — failure of the Brazzaville attempt at conciliation.

During a meeting with French Cooperaiton Minister Christian Nucci in Ndjamena 10 days ago, the Chadian president reaffirmed his demands for increased military aid. "We are counting on this friendly country," Habre told us, stressing that he was "not fully satisfied with the rate of development" of his Army.

"Our country needs a strong army to defend itself. We never rule out the military solution," Hissein Habre remarked, adding, with a touch of bitterness: The government Army has not undertaken the task of reconquering the north because "conditions are not right." The French are adhering to the policy followed hitherto of promoting a political solution.

Ndjamena Seen Showing Ingratitude Toward OAU

AB251100 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 2000 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] This is the height of ingratitude! The Ndjamena neocolonial administrator, who owes his return to the political scene to the OAU forces, no longer recognizes the services of the pan-African organization. [Words indistinct] always have very short memory.

Between 1981 and 1982, the OAU "white helmets" [peacekeeping force], whose stay in Chad was financed by France and the United States, escorted the Northen Armed Forces [FAN] to Ndjamena. The Ndjamena group, which is now replacing good with evil, is dead set against the continental organization and its current chairman, Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam. By doing this, the Ndjamena clique seems to have forgotten all the substantial advantages it got through the OAU. We know, in fact, that the Zairian contingent, which formed part of the OAU "white helmets," is now back in full force and is operating on Chadian territory in the interest of the neocolonial administration. We also know that the damning report on the maintenance of the mission of the pan-African force has not been presented up till now to the African heads of state.

In this regard, it will be recalled that the ultramodern communications equipment belonging to the inter-African forces was seized by the National Liberation Army during the battles at Kebbi and Gouro. In spite of the justified grudge it may have against the continental organization because of its past actions, the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] continues to trust the OAU, that is 52 brother African states. In fact, the proofs of the GUNT's good disposition are numerous in view of the diplomatic efforts being made by African states to stop the

Chadian conflict. Thus, [words indistinct], the GUNT has decided to revise its traditional stand by constantly accepting to negotiate with Hissein Habre. This is a conciliatory gesture aimed at easing the situation. This decision to consider the head of Ndjamena group as a partner in future negotiations does not remove in any way GUNT's reservations concerning him because in the past, the head of the Ndjamena clique had given enough proof of the little respect he has for his political commitments.

Still, in the desire to show willingness to seek a peace formula, the GUNT — on the eve of the unfortunate Addis Ababa meeting — did not demand the departure of the French troops from Chadian territory. Instead of expressing satisfaction with this good disposition of the GUNT and compelling its protege to attend the meeting, on the contrary, the French Government suggested the refusal to participate in the meeting [words indistinct]. Finally, the last proof of the goodwill of the GUNT is itsdecision to take part in the preliminary meeting of experts from Bardai and Ndjamena. In their reaction to this new GUNT stand, the rebel Ndjamena group has chosen to persist in its course by repeating — through its representative in Paris — its condition of negotiating as a so-called legal government vis-a-vis its so-called opponents. As one can see, the GUNT has made all possible concessions, including the one made on 9 January in the Ethiopian capital to President Mengistu Haile Marian, for the opening of inter-Chadian negotiations. However, the intransigent and extremist Ndjamena group, manipulated by its French and American protectors, has not done anything to soften its stand. The GUNT attitude, far from being a sign of a weakness or of some kind of weakening, is simply the proof of its sense of responsibility in this Chadian tragedy and its deep feeling for the suffering of the Chadian masses. But we must emphasize that these concessions must not anyway be considered a form of surrender because there is a limit to any goodwill. Can the French, Zairian, and FAN camp understand this?

IVORY COAST

Visiting Portuguese Foreign Minister Feted

AB251330 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 25 Jul 84 p 3

[Text] The 3d day of Portuguese Foreign Minister Jaime Gama's visit was marked yesterday by the audience granted him by President Houphouet-Boigny and by the signing of two agreements of cooperation in the economic, technical, and cultural fields. Earlier in the morning, the Portuguese foreign minister met with various personalities including the speaker of the national assembly, Henri Konan Bedie. On Monday evening, the Ivorian Government gave a dinner at the Hotel Ivoire. On this occasion, Ivorian Foreign Minister Simeon Ake made an important statement in which he emphasized the similar views of both countries concerning international problems. One may say that this visit has given a new impetus to the Ivorian-Portuguese cooperation whose foundation was laid 10 years ago.

The head of state, His Excellency Felix Houphouet-Boigny, yesterday received Portuguese Foreign Minister Jaime Gama at his private residence in Cocody at the end of his official visit to our country. The audience, which lasted 1 hour, concerned first of all as usual the relations between our two countries which have just been given a new start following the signing of cooperation agreements that will broaden the field of our solidarity. The "wise man of Africa" and his guest then surveyed the current burning issues including the traditional African conflicts and the imbroglio in southern Africa, especially Namibia and apartheid.

After the audience, Jaime Gama expressed his happiness at having been received by President Houphouet-Boigny who, he said, has marked the history of an entire continent because he has always fought not only for peace but also for justice and solidarity. Mr Gama stressed that President Houphouet-Boigny's choice of dialogue as a weapon has had happy consequences for all the peoples of the world.

Speaking on the occasion [of the dinner], Simeon Ake — after pointing out that the Portuguese foreign minister's visit was a tribute to the "wise man of dialogue and tolerance that is President Houphouet-Boigny" — said: "The visit of my counterpart, Mr Gama, is significant because since it occurs only a few weeks after the South African prime minister's much decried visit to Europe and particularly Portugal, some people thought that it would be postponed or that it would fail." Minister Ake continued: "This proves their inadequate knowledge of President Houphouet-Boigny's Ivory Coast and the political philosophy that has been guiding its destiny for many years now." Talking about international and African problems, Minister Simeon Ake said that "Portugal and Ivory Coast have the same ideas on foreign policy and the same position concerning the conflicts in Chad, Namibia, and Western Sahara as well as concerning southern Africa and particularly apartheid." Particularly concerning the field of diplomacy, Mr Ake expressed happiness about the forthcoming opening of a Portuguese Embassy in Abidjan and the accreditation of an Ivorian ambassador to Lisbon. In the economic field, Minister Simeon Ake observed that trade betwen the two countries has continued to increase since 1975 despite its small volume. Minister Ake expressed the wish that "Portuguese and Ivorian businessmen will increase their initiatives in approaching and prospecting the two markets in order to ensure a further promotion of their trade."

For his part, Portuguese Foreign Minister Jaime Gama, in a short speech, expressed happiness about the warm and spontaneous reception accorded him and about our country's willingness to accept Portugal as a friendly country that is very well acquainted with the African problems. Mr Gama also emphasized Portugal's desire to strengthen its bonds of cooperation with Ivory Coast which is experiencing a remarkable development in the African Continent. Mr Gama added: "Portugal has always turned toward Africa and therefore hopes for an increase of its trade and contacts with it in view of the well-known historical ties." Concluding, the Portuguese foreign minister proposed a toast to the health of President Houhpouet-Boigny, whose pioneering role in the search for world peace no longer needs to be demonstrated, as well as to the health of Portuguese President General Eanes in order that the sincere and solidaristic cooperation between our two countries may live long!

The dinner was attended by several personalities including the members of the Portuguese delegation and Ministers Jean Konan Banny (defense), Abdoulaye Kone (economy and finance), Bernard Dadie (cultural affairs), Amadou Thiam (information), and Nicolas Kouandi (commerce). Apostolic Nuncio Monsignor Muller Garcia and Ambassador Georges Ouegnin, (director of protocol at the Presidency of the Republic) also attended the dinner.

LIBERIA

Doe Acceptance Speech at Oath-Taking Ceremony

AB251346 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1115 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Acceptance speech by head of state Samuel Kanyon Doe after taking the oath of office of the president of the National Interim Assembly of Liberia on 25 July at the Smithsonian Memorial Pavilion, Monrovia — live]

[Text] Mr Speaker, Mr Vice President, members of the National Interim Assembly, members of the cabinet, Mr Chief Justice and deputies of the Supreme Court, Mr Chairman and members of the Special Military Tribunal, Mr Chief of Staff, officers and members of the Armed Forces of Liberia, Mr Chairman and members of the Election Commission, Mr Doyen and members of the diplomatic corps, elders, paramount and clan chiefs, members of the clergy, heads of confessions, business houses, fellow citizens, distinguished ladies and gentlemen:

I am called upon today, my fellow citizens, to assume this noble undertaking designed to help guide our ship of state to peaceful shores. It is with deep humility that I accept this task and to pledge the continued dedication of all my energy to the noble cause of establishing a truly democratic government in this nation. [applause] The honor conferred upon me today has one meaning and expression for the genuine concern which I have always endeavored to portray in matters of state since assuming

the leadership of this country. The conferring of this distinction on me today is a challenge not only to me but all young people in my age category who comprise a large section of our population. This distinction also provides me with a new opportunity to continue in the service of my beloved country and people. It is my duty, therefore, to call upon all young people to join me in demonstrating to our nation and the world that we have the capacity to govern effectively, and to ensure an orderly establishment of democracy in our country. By your cooperation we will be successful.

My fellow citizens, most of you will agree that during the last 4 years, in spite of all major difficulties, we have steadily pursued our goal of returning the country to civilian rule. Because of our personal conviction that this process must be pursued in a systematic and orderly manner, we experienced certain delays in the implementation of the original timetable. But time has gradually elapsed and today we stand at the threshold of one of the most important events in this process — the lifting of the ban on political activities. It is therefore my duty, as I accept this new responsibility, to emphasize the need for discipline, patriotism, and commitment of all Liberians in the months ahead. It is incumbent upon every Liberian to play a positive role in helping us maintain peace and stability in our country. For my part, with an unshakable faith in God and you, the peoples of Liberia, I shall strive to live up to your trust and confidence and fulfill the big task to which we have set ourselves.

It is also my humble duty and commitment to ensure by all means that laws and orders are maintained throughout this country.

My fellow citizens, this occasion also represents a new challenge, not only to me, as your leader, but for all the peoples of Liberia. It will afford all of us the opportunity to work honestly and steadily toward the establishment of a democratic government called the second republic. If unity, peace, and cooperation guide our actions, we shall truly achieve a greater prosperity in our country.

In the presence of Almighty God, this distinguished gathering, and the entire nation, I accept this honor and pledge my (?superior) determination to serve this country and its (?honorable) people. May God continue to bless our country and save the state. Thank you. [applause]

Decree Officially Dissolves PRC Government

AB252105 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] A decree has been issued in Monrovia formally dissolving the People's Redemption Council [PRC] and setting up an Interim National Assembly. According to Decree No 89, during the suspension of the Constitution, all legislative and executive powers shall be vested in the Interim National Assembly. The decree says all laws now in force in Liberia shall remain so until they shall be repealed or appealed or amended by the Interim National Assembly. It says the Interim National Assembly shall be considered dissolved upon the seating of an elected legislature.

NIGERIA

Kaduna Reports U.S. Cancellation of Dikko Visa

AB251745 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] The U.S. Government has cancelled the visa of Umaru Dikko, the former minister of transport in the ousted Shehu Shagari regime. According to a British newspaper, *THE OBSERVER*, the government action has alarmed other Nigerian fugitives in the United States who fear that they may be repatriated back to Britain. The invalidation of Dikko's U.S. visa comes 11 days after the British Government announced that Dikko's residential permit would not be renewed after expiration in December. Political observers believe that the United States embarked on such action to forestall the incident between Nigeria and Britain over the Dikko affair.

Now the British Government has ordered secret inquiries into the financial status of Umaru Dikko. Sources in London said there was an allegation that Mr Dikko was responsible for many of Nigeria's debts while serving as minister of transport in the ousted Shagari administration. The inquiry would be carried out in European banks and establishments including those in Switzerland.

Information Minister Omeroah Criticizes UK

AB260710 Paris AFP in English 0420 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Lagos, July 26 (AFP) — Britain is "undermining" Nigeria's interests nationally and internationally, Nigerian Information Minister Samson Omeroah charged here Wednesday.

He told journalists that Britain's acceptance of fugitives from the ousted civilian regime of Shehu Shagari after they had declared their subversive intentions to the new military regime brought to the surface the "unease" and "suspicion" Nigerians had always felt about "British respect for our interests and concerns."

The situation had worsened with the attempted kidnapping to Nigeria July 5 of wanted former Transport Minister Umaru Dikko, but the recall of each other's diplomats after the incident had helped to contain the damage to relations, Group Captain Omeroah said.

He said the situation in Britain was reportedly "tense" for Nigerians there, who now felt insecure. Nigerians entering Britain had been "rigorously searched" since the Dikko incident, he said.

Three Israelis and a Nigerian have been charged in a London court in connection with the failed kidnapping, which Nigeria has denied being involved in. But Nigerian External Affairs Minister Ibrahim Gambari has said relations between both countries have stabilized.

Group Capt Omeroah said the recall of the diplomats had helped because it had given both sides a chance to reflect more deeply on the situation.

British assets in Nigeria amounted to more than two billion naira (2.6 billion dollars), he said, and about a quarter of British exports to Africa went to Nigeria, while Britain took from Nigeria about four percent of its total imports from Africa.

On South African Premier Pieter Botha's recent visit to Britain, he said Nigeria found it "difficult to believe that (the leader of) a country expelled from the Commonwealth could be invited by an influential and founding member of the organisation."

Prison Sentences of Some Former Officials Reduced

AB251855 Paris AFP in French 1826 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Lagos, 25 Jul (AFP) — The ruling Supreme Military Council [SMC] of Nigeria has decided to reduce prison terms passed on three former officials of the civilian regime overthrown last December, according to an official communique issued in Lagos today following the sixth session of the council.

In this connection, Melford Okilo, the former governor of Rivers State in the southeast of the country and a member of the now banned party of ex-President Shehu Shagari, the National Party of Nigeria, who was sentenced on 8 June this year to 21 years in prison by the Enugu zone military tribunal, will only serve 10 years in prison, the source said.

Two former members of the Unity Party of Nigeria (an opposition party), Augustine Omolaiye and Sam Iredia, sentenced to 21 years in prison each by the Ibadan zone military tribunal in the west of the country, have had their sentences reduced to 5 and 10 years in prison respectively.

However, the sentence handed down to Ambrose Ali, who was also [words indistinct] 22 years in prison, and the sentence passed on one of his fellow members of the same party, Adamu Atta, who was given 21 years in prison, were confirmed by the SMC at the same meeting.

The first beneficiary of the clemency, Mr Okilo, was convicted of having two bank accounts (?abroad) [words indistinct] in violation of the Civil Servants Code of Conduct, it was recalled.

The SMC justified its action by explaining to the tribunal that the fact that Mr Okilo had a bank account abroad does not prove that he "illegally enriched himself, was corrupt, or illegally transferred capital out of Nigeria," the communique specified.

On the other hand, other condemnations were confirmed by the SMC, especially that of Jim Nwobodo, the former governor of Anambra State, who was sentenced to 22 years of imprisonment by the Enugu zone military tribunal, as well as the sentence passed on Paul Egbogu, a former member of the disbanded Nigeria Peoples Party.

The SMC, which is the competent authority to confirm the decisions of the various tribunals, had already confirmed the 22-year prison sentence passed on the former governor of Ogun State (western Nigeria) and former member of the Unity Party of Nigeria, Mr Bisi Onabanjo, for having received kickbacks from a French company.

Two other former governors of Ondo and Oyo States who had been accused of similar offenses were acquitted. In all, 17 former officials of the former civilian government, 9 of whom were former governors, have been imprisoned by the anticorruption tribunals in Nigeria.

Papers on IMF Loan, Civilian Rule, Decree No 4

AB252320 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Jul 84

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] The *NATIONAL CONCORD* calls on the Federal Government to discontinue the negotiations with the IMF. The paper argues that there were many factors which make the IMF loan an instrument of exploitation. The *CONCORD* stresses that the IMF loan cannot provide any solution to the country's economic problems.

The *NIGERIAN TIDE* says it is too early to raise the issue of handing over the country's administration to civilians. The paper believes that with the prevailing unhealthy economic conditions, the military regime should be given a chance.

The *NIGERIAN OBSERVER* calls for a review of Decree No 4, and the paper says that the decree is a repetition of the existing law of tort which takes care of all forms of false statements.

Telecommunications Delegation Visit to PRC Discussed

AB251215 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Commentary by Atilade Atoyebi]

[Text] According to the world population estimates, of every five people on this earth, one of them is a Chinese. Regardless of other variables, it is indisputable that by sheer population figures, China is an important factor in world affairs. To a lesser degree but still statistically significant is the fact that out of every four Africans, one of them is a Nigerian. And in the same vain, Nigeria, being a leader in Africa, cannot be ignored in the geopolitical interactions in the world we are living in.

Nigeria and China meet on other planes. Both countries were once victims of colonialism and subsequently imperialism. The two nations are basically developing countries and what is clearly evident at present is that China and Nigeria are in the process of working out new ideas on how to evolve and sustain a dynamic economy.

In international relations, the two countries share identical views on most world affairs. What was incredible was that it took 11 years after Nigeria's independence before both countries could establish diplomatic relations, no thanks to the (?bad) picture

painted of China by the West. However, it is important to note that Nigerian and Chinese officials have moved over the past 13 years to cover lost grounds. There had been exchanges of visits, ideas, and personnel. Some of these have resulted in concrete cooperation arrangements. The point has now been reached when the generality of the people should understand the nature and the tempo of relations between their two countries. The foundation of this was laid in the cultural agreement signed in 1981 by both nations. The fact was recognized that the mass media of the two countries have a leading role to play in cementing the bonds of friendship between them.

It was for this reason that a four-man Nigerian radio and television delegation visited China last month. The delegation was led by George Bako, the director general of the Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria. Other members are: Alhaji Mohammadu Dan Kano, general manager of the Rima Radio; Chris Obi Rakpu, of the Nigerian Television Authority; and this writer. The delegation was to fulfill a number of set objectives. The first was to explore the possibility of radio and television program exchange. The second was to examine the possibility of joint program production. The third objective was to share experience in equipment procurement and management. The fourth was to feel the impact of radio and television in the lives of the Chinese people. Last, but certainly the main objective of the cultural exchange visit, was to appreciate the Chinese cultural heritage.

These objectives were fulfilled to a large extent. The delegation had quite useful discussions with officials of the Chinese Ministry of Radio and Television. It also discussed details of cooperation arrangements with officials in the radio and television stations in Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou. By and large, it was agreed that urgent steps be taken to embark on program exchange and joint program production. It was also possible for the two sides to learn from each other the problem and solutions to maintenance of equipment. The structure of radio and television, as they affect national cohesion in China, was also studied by the Nigerian delegation. It was also a rewarding experience for the delegaion to see typical examples of integrated rural development, a program that has freed China of the problem of population drift from rural to urban areas. Equally significant was the delegation's 2,300 km train journey which enabled the delegation to learn more about life in China's countryside and to compare with what obtains here. The sum total of it all is that the people of China and Nigeria have a lot to share with each other in all fields of human endeavor. And as echoed and re-echoed during the visit, radio and television are well placed to promote a healthy and mutually beneficial interaction between the two peoples.

SENEGAL

More on Cooperation Agreement With Algeria's FLN

AB251131 Paris AFP in French 1341 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Dakar, 24 Jul (AFP) — The FLN of Algeria and Senegal's ruling Socialist Party signed a cooperation agreement at the end of a visit to Dakar by an FLN delegation led by Mr Hanafi Tahar, a member of the FLN Central Committee and of its Permanent Secretariat.

The agreement, signed with Mr Moustapha Niasse, the national secretary of the Senegalese Socialist Party in charge of the party's political life and minister of state in charge of foreign affairs, stated that the two sides pledged to strengthen their struggle against all forms of oppression and domination.

According to the text of the agreement, the two parties reaffirmed their solidarity with the national liberation movements and all "the just causes of the world." They underscored the need to preserve and strengthen OAU's cohesion.

During its stay, the Algerian delegation was received by Mr Abdou Diouf, the Senegalese head of state and secretary general of the Socialist Party. It attended the Socialist Party's national meeting devoted to employment policy. The Algerians received a very warm welcome from the 1,800 participants at the meeting.

Briefs

New Ambassadors Named — Army General Idrissa Fall, former chief of general staff of the Armed Forces, has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Senegal to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland replacing Mr Ousmane Camara, who has been assigned other duties. Mr Papa Abdou Cisse, civil administrator and former permanent undersecretary to the minister of state in charge of foreign affairs, has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Senegal to the Republic of Zaire. [Summary] [Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 24 Jul 84 AB]

SIERRA LEONE

Foreign Minister Reports on Talks in Egypt

AB251114 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Excerpts] The minister of foreign affairs, Dr Abdulai Conteh, who was on a 3-day official visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt, has delivered fraternal greetings from President Siaka Stevens and the government to President Husni Mubarak and the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt. The minister, who was leading a three-man delegation to that country, expressed the government's appreciation and thanks for the cordial manner in which relations between the two sister states have developed. Dr Conteh paid special tribute to the Egyptian Government for assistance in the fields of education, health, and agriculture, and extended the government's appreciation for the hospitality extended to Sierra Leone nationals in the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Speaking on gloabl issues, the foreign minister said Sierra Leone and the Arab Republic of Egypt share identical views with regard to current international problems, especially those concerning the OAU (?as well as) the Western Sahara, Chad, Namibia,

South Africa, Iran and Iraq, and the Middle East, and urged that workable solutions be articulated soon so that there will be lasting peace in the affected areas.

On the Organization of Islamic Conference, Dr Abdulai Conteh said that our government was pleased that the obstacles that had hitherto impeded progress of that reknowned organization have been removed [words indistinct], and that Egypt has once more regained her status in that reputable organization.

The Egyptian president reciprocated Dr Conteh's sentiments to President Stevens, the government and the people of Sierra Leone. President Mubarak shared Dr Conteh's concern over the current problems facing the OAU, southern Africa, and the Middle East, and expressed the hope that they would be surmounted. The Egyptian president, who is looking forward to a visit to Sierra Leone, advocated a close relationship between the two sister states, and disclosed that Egypt would soon increase her technical assistance to Sierra Leone.

In a joint communique issued at the close of the talks in Cairo between Dr Conteh and Dr Butrus Ghali, they stressed that Middle East peace could not be achieved without the application of the resolutions of the United Nations and the OAU which provided for Israeli withdrawal from Arab land, the right of the Palestinians to self-determination, and the establishment of an independent state. Both ministers called for the removal of the obstacles with holding the 20th African summit and urged that the conference should be held as scheduled in Conakry. They called for the independence of Namibia and for national reconciliation in Chad. They also called for an immediate cease-fire in the Iran-Iraq war, followed by peace negotiations. The two ministers have agreed to promote their countries' cooperation in the economic and commercial fields.

Trial of 32 Accused in 1983 Disturbances Begins

AB251104 Paris AFP in French 1822 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Freetown, 24 Jul (AFP) — The mass trial of 32 inhabitants of the Pujehun district (southern part of the country) who are accused of various offenses such as murder, the use of firearms with intent to kill or rob during the disturbances that occured in the region last year, began in Freetown on Tuesday. The accused persons, aged between 20 and 80, whose trial was twice adjourned, are being defended by three teams of lawyers. Fourteen of them are accused of murder, sources at the judicial department pointed out. The chief accused, Suleiman Rogers, 37, who was nicknamed "the devel incarnate" at the first sitting on 6 July, is alone facing a 13-count murder charge. His uncle, one Barbadie, 48, is facing an 11-count charge for his part. A radio technician, Suleiman is alleged to have assassinated 6 women and 14 men last year between March and October, a period marked by several acts of looting in the southern part of Sierra Leone.

It will be recalled that the government had to despatch a contingent of 500 troops equipped with armored vehicles to restore calm in the region. A total of 200 people were arrested following the disturbances which lasted more than 1 year and caused thousands of people flee to Liberia.

[Words indistinct] looked very weak when he appeared for the sitting, and was unable to walk and even stand up, due to the bad conditions under which he was being detained. The chairman of the tribunal, Francis Gbon, ordered his treament in the prison yard. Some other accused, unable to attend the trial, have also been admitted into hospital.

At the request of the prosecution, Tribunal Chairman Mr Gbon also stated, while addressing the director of public prosecutions, that he would not entertain any request for further adjournment of the case without any valid reason. The tribunal resumes sitting on 31 July.

TOGO

Briefs

Belgian Envoy Presents Letters — General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People and president of the Republic, this morning at the presidential palace received the letters of credence of His Excellency Hector Georges, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Belgium to Togo. [Excerpt] [Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 25 Jul 84 AB]

UPPER VOLTA

Paris Embassy Confirms Sawadogo Hospitalization

AB251635 Paris AFP in English 1618 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Ouagadougou, July 25 (AFP) — The deputy chief of staff of Upper Volta's Armed Forces, Major Amadou Sawadogo, was shot and severely wounded in an assassination attempt last week, the government daily *SIDWAYA* said in Ouagadougou, the capital of the west African country.

In Paris, the Upper Voltan Embassy today confirmed that Maj Sawadogo was at the hospital, where he is being treated in an emergency ward.

Government Denies Border Closure During Anniversary

AB260740 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Statement issued by the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] in Ouagadougou on 25 July 1984 — read by Staff Sergeant Christophe Saba]

[Text] As can be expected, as the first anniversary of the August revolution approaches, the enemies of the Upper Voltan people are multiplying their vast maneuvers of intoxication with the aim of demobilizing sincere militants who are preparing to celebrate this anniversary of our people's victory over imperialism and its local puppets. Thus, recently some malicious rumors have been going round concerning the internal situation and in particular the celebration of this first anniversary of the democratic and popular revolution.

Some agents in the pay of imperialism are circulating rumors about the closure of borders on the occasion of the celebration of the 4 August revolution. Obviously, such rumors are aimed only at undermining the revolutionary process, isolating our democratic and popular revolution, discrediting and trying to kill it.

All these subversive maneuvers are the handiwork of counter-revolutionaries. All these malicious rumors demonstrate the contempt which our enemies have for our sovereign people. They do not want us to celebrate this anniversary. The CNR and the Revolutionary Government wish to categorically deny these rumors. On the occasion of this first anniversary of our revolution which is the victory of our people over their enemies, revolutionary Upper Volta will be happy to welcome on its territory all those who support and continue to support its revolution. It will welcome all those who believe that this revolution is the hope of our people and that of all people committed to the struggle for progress and revolution.

Upper Volta, the CNR, and the Revolutionary Government call on all Upper Voltan militants and all those who support our democratic and popular revolution, to celebrate the anniversary of this victory in total happiness and also in the greatest vigilance because these enemies never give up.

The fatherland or death. We shall win.

Issued in Ouagadougou on 25 July 1984

[Signed] The CNR

Reportage on RSA-SWAPO Talks in Cape Verde
MB251316 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1300 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Windhoek, July 25, SAPA — South African officials and SWAPO representatives are holding talks in the Cape Verde today to discuss a cessation of hostilities in SWA/Namibia.

The administrator-general of SWA/Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk, had already left Windhoek to attend the meeting, a spokesman for his office said.

It is understood the South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, may be issuing a statement in Pretoria on the meeting.

The spokesman for Dr van Niekerk's office tole SAPA on inquiry this morning that "the administrator-general will be in Cape Verde today for the talks with SWAPO to discuss the possibility of a cessation of hostilities in SWA."

According to a report from the United Nations, the South African ambassador to the UN, Mr Kurt von Schirnding, has already informed the world body's secretary-general, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, of the proposed meeting in Cape Verde today.

South African diplomatic sources at the UN were reported as saying that today's meeting was part of an ongoing process to resolve the SWA/Namibian dispute.

The meeting follows abortive talks in Lusaka in mid-May, which were attended by delegations of SWAPO and the SWA/Namibian Multi-Party Conference. The meeting was chaired by Dr van Niekerk and Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda.

U.S., UK, Angolan Observers
MB260720 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Excerpts] A report from Windhoek says the British and American Governments have denied that they have sent official observers to the talks being held on the Cape Verde Islands between the administrator general of South-West Africa, Dr Willie van Niekerk, and a SWAPO delegation. The denials follow earlier reports that British, American, and Angolan observers were attending the talks. A spokesman for the British foreign office has said that the negotiations concern South Africa and SWAPO.

A diplomatic source in the Cape Verde capital of Praia told our Africa desk that a message from President Eduardo dos Santos of Angola had been handed to the head of state of the islands, President Aristides Pereira. The source said that President Pereira also held talks with the American deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Mr Frank Wisner.

AFP on Talks
AB251610 Paris AFP in English 1551 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Praia, July 25 (AFP) — South African officials were meeting today in the Cape Verde islands with the Namibian South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) for unprecedented talks on a possible ceasefire in the South African-ruled territory, official sources here said.

Informed sources at Mindelo, where the talks opened late yesterday, said Angolan Foreign Minister Alexander "Kito" Rogriguez and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Frank Wisner were both present in Cape Verde and had met earlier this week with President Aristides Pereira.

(Unconfirmed reports from the Portuguese news agency ANOP said that a U.S. delegation was taking part in the talks and that an Angolan group was participating as an observer in the meetings.)

Pretoria's delegation to the talks, being held on Sao Vicente Island in the north of the archipelago, is headed by the South African-appointed administrator-general of Namibia Willie van Niekerk, the official sources said.

They added that SWAPO Chairman Sam Nujoma was leading negotiations for his organization, which has been battling South African forces for 18 years in an attempt to force Pretoria to end its hold on Namibia. SWAPO has been recognized by both the United Nations and the Organization for African Unity (OAU) as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

(ANOP also quoted diplomatic sources in Praia as saying that Cape Verde islands have been the site of previous meetings between South Africa, Angola, Mozambique and the United States on the situation in southern Africa, but Praia has never participated directly in the talks.)

South Africa previously met with SWAPO representatives in Geneva in 1981 and last May in Lusaka, but both gatherings were attended, at Pretoria's demand, by representatives of the so-called "internal" Namibian parties who generally cooperate with South Africa. The presence of the Pretoria-backed Namibian parties is generally considered one of the principal reasons for the failure of last May's negotiations.

Analysts here and in Pretoria said the absence of other groups in today's talks with SWAPO represented an important concession by South Africa and was likely to facilitate the conclusion of a ceasefire agreement between the two sides.

SWAPO has repeatedly offered to meet with South Africa on condition that the talks dealt solely with negotiating a ceasefire in Namibia, which the organization wants to be immediately followed by the implementation of a U.N. plan for independence in the territory. United Nations Resolution 435, passed in 1978, calls for an end to hostilities and the replacement of South African troops in the territory by a multinational peacekeeping

force which would oversee free elections. Implementation of the U.N. proposal has been frozen by South African and U.S. demands that independence for Namibia be linked to the withdrawal of some 25,000 Cuban troops stationed in neighboring Angola.

South African troops have driven deep into Angola on several occasions in an effort to wipe out SWAPO bases in the territory.

Talks Reportedly End

MB260907 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0841 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Windhoek, July 26, SAPA — Scant information has emerged from Ilha do Sol in the Cape Verde where South Africa and SWAPO held talks yesterday, but official sources said they believed the meeting ended last night.

It is understood the administrator-general of SWA/Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk, who headed the South African delegation, could be on his way to Pretoria today for a report-back session with the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha. It is not known whether a statement will be issued.

Earlier reports said the talks involved SWAPO activitity in the border area between SWA/Namibia and Angola, which Pretoria says is delaying a phased withdrawal of South African armed forces from Angola.

SWAPO, headed by its president, Mr Sam Nujoma, has been waging a war for the independence of SWA/Namibia since 1966.

Van Niekerk To Brief Botha

MB261020 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1016 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Pretoria, July 26, SAPA — The administrator general of SWA/Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk, arrived at Johannesburg's Jan Smuts Airport this morning following ceasefire talks with SWAPO leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, in the Cape Verde Islands yesterday.

He would be briefing the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, today on the talks, a ministry spokesman confirmed in Pretoria. It is understood Dr van Niekerk will meet Mr Botha in Pretoria, and a statement is expected later today.

Van Niekerk: SWAPO Refuses Cease-Fire

MB261208 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT Jul 84

[Text] SWAPO has refused a South African offer to cease hostilities in South-West Africa. The announcement is contained in a statement issued by the administrator-general of South-West Africa, Dr Willie van Niekerk, in Windhoek.

Dr van Niekerk held talks on the Cape Verde Islands yesterday with a SWAPO delegation led by Sam Nujoma. Dr van Niekerk said in a statement that he had put it to SWAPO that South Africa wanted to end the loss of life and wished to find a formula which would lead to a cessation of hostilities. SWAPO was, however, not prepared to deviate from its considered opinion that a cease-fire could only be declared after the implementation of Resolution 435 under United Nations supervision. It was therefore not possible to reach an agreement.

Dr Willie van Niekerk arrived in South Africa earlier after talks with SWAPO in Cape Verde yesterday. On his return, he reported on his talks to the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha. Among others who took part in the talks were the SWAPO leader, Sam Nujoma.

Mr Pik Botha, who will now discuss the matter further with prime minister, Mr P.W.Botha, said the security forces would not hesitate to protect the people of South-West Africa against SWAPO violence. If SWAPO continued to commit acts of cross-border violence, then the appropriate counter measures would be taken.

More on Van Niekerk Comments

AB261158 Paris AFP in English 1142 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Pretoria, July 26 (AFP) — The Namibian nationalist South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) has rejected a South African offer of a ceasefire in the territory, the Namibian Administrator-General Willie Van Niekerk said here today.

His statement today, quoted by the SOUTH AFRICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION, said that in spite of the differences between the two sides "there was no need for continued armed conflict in Namibia."

ANGOLA

People's Assembly Session Opens Under Dos Santos

MB251754 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] The People's Assembly today began its eighth ordinary session in Luanda under the chairmanship of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the head of state. The Assembly is due to focus almost wholly on the discussion of the report on the execution of the national plan of 1982 and the accounts of the same year, and it will also analyze the family law project and the possibility that Angola may adhere to the convention against all forms of woman's discrimination.

This session of the People's Assembly is also expected to elect a coordinator for its commission of construction, housing, transport, and communications. The head of state added to the agenda information on the country's political and military situation to be reported to the deputies.

The documents related to telecommunications and alterations to Law Nine of 1979 on illegal diamond trafficking, which initially appeared on the program of the proceedings of ratification by the People's Assembly, were handed over to the respective working commissions for the study of proposals related to those documents by the deputies of the supreme organ of state power.

The proceedings of the eighth ordinary session of the People's Assembly will probably end on 27 July.

Lisbon Paper Criticizes Soares on Ties With Angola

MB251534 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] The Lisbon newspaper *DIARIO* revealed in a recent commentary that the Portuguese Government has been showing bad faith and a little interest in the establishment of frank and cordial relations with the People's Republic of Angola. In this regard, that newspaper has reported the complicity of the government of Mario Soares with the Angolan puppet groups, and its lack of honesty when it says that activities by Angolan counterrevolutionary groups in Portugal are not achieved.

DIARIO presents concrete facts which prove the complicity of the Portuguese Government with anti-Angolan activities. *DIARIO* refers specifically to the silence of the Portuguese Government with regard to information disclosed by Portuguese commercial radio according to which the Angolan National Liberation Front is currently recruiting in Lisbon former commandos who served the colonial army in Guinea-Bissau in order to carry out acts of banditry in Angola.

In the view of *DIARIO*, the silence of the Mario Soares government reveals profound acceptance of activities which clearly pose difficulties to the Government of the People's Republic of Angola.

To conclude, *DIARIO* accuses the Portuguese Government of faithfully interpreting the instructions given by the U.S. Administrations as regards relations of friendship and cooperation with Angola.

MALAWI

RSA Community Development Minister Visits Blantyre

MB251833 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] The South African minister for community development, Mr Kotze, has praised Malawians for their hardworking spirit which has resulted in the country being self-sufficient in her food requirements.

Mr Kotze, who earlier today called on his excellency the life president, was speaking in Blantyre at a luncheon given in his honor by the Malawi Government. He attributed current political developments in southern Africa to Malawi's quality of contact and dialogue.

Speaking at the luncheon, the minister of community services, Mr George Kandawire, thanked the South African Government for the economic and technical assistance it renders to Malawi.

MOZAMBIQUE

Swazi, Local Chamber of Commerce Delegations Meet

MB251433 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Delegations from the Chambers of Commerce of Mozambique and Swaziland today began a working session in Maputo to establish appropriate mechanisms for the rapid development of relations between the two institutions.

The Swazi delegation, led by the chairman of the Swaziland Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mr Nkosi, arrived in the Mozambican capital this morning.

At the opening of the talks, Americo Magaia, chairman of the Mozambique Chamber of Commerce, welcomed the Swazi delegation. He then noted the need for increasing trade relations between the two countries. Americo Magaia also referred to some Mozambican facilities which might interest Swaziland.

In reply, Mr Nkosi said the delegation he is leading is in Maputo on an exploratory mission to determine up to what level trade between the two countries can be developed. I would like to see my community fully using the Maputo harbor, and this is why we have to discuss all these issues, the Swaziland Chamber of Commerce and Industry chairman said. He concluded by saying that as these relations are between chambers of commerce of developing countries, there is a need to work to improve the economies of both countries.

The Swazi delegation was expected to be received by Jacinto Veloso, minister in the presidency for economic affairs, by the deputy minister of foreign trade, and by officials of the Mozambique bank.

Before leaving Maputo the Swazi delegation will this afternoon tour the fruit market and terminals for sugar and cargo containers in Maputo harbor.

SOUTH AFRICA

SWAPO Must Change Positions for Talks' Success

MB251712 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Station commentary: "The New Round of Talks With SWAPO"]

[Text] Today's talks on the Cape Verde Islands between the administrator-general of South-West Africa, Dr Willie van Niekerk, and the SWAPO delegation is a follow-up meeting to the Lusaka conference just over 2 months ago. The conference, hosted by President Kaunda of Zambia, was a breakthrough in that it was the first time that SWAPO and the internal parties

in the territory had got together. Cochairmen at the conference were Dr van Niekerk and President Kaunda. SWAPO remained intransigent in its demand that South Africa should sign a cease-fire agreement with it as a prelude to the implementation of UN Resolution 435.

No progress was made but the door was left open for further talks. The followup talks today, says the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, have been arranged to explore the possibility of bringing about a cessation of violent and armed activities in the territory. This is obviously the first step that must be taken if there is to be a peaceful settlement. Up to now, SWAPO has insisted that it will continue its struggle to take South-West Africa by force.

For today's talks to have any measure of success, therefore, it will have to reverse from this position and join the political process. Only with a firm undertaking on its part to do so would one be able to talk of a real breakthrough in the protracted South-West Africa independence issue. But that decision is dependent on many other factors, not the least of which is that SWAPO would have no choice but to join the political process.

Its delusions about being able to take South-West Africa by force stem directly from the massive material backing it receives from its masters, who have much wider ambitions than merely establishing a Marxist government in Windhoek. There can be no question of free and fair elections being held in South-West Africa until this vicious circle is broken.

Soweto Council Candidate Killed in Soweto

MB251426 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1415 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Pretoria, July 25, SAPA — A Soweto council candidate and former Venda representative on the defunct urban bantu council, Mr Joseph Nevhulaudzi, was killed, and a policeman wounded in a shooting incident in Orlando East, Soweto, today.

A statement by the police division of public relations said in Pretoria that Mr Nevhulaudzi was shot and killed after wounding a member of the SA police.

The incident occurred in the early hours of the morning when, during the course of an investigation, the police went to an address in Orlando East.

Coloreds Told of Constitution's 'Opportunities'

MB260821 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] The Transvaal leader of the People's Congress Party, Mr (Les du Preez), says Coloreds should be aware of current realities and use the opportunity offered by the new Constitution.

Addressing an election meeting of the party at Eldorado Park, Mr (du Preez) said a lesson was to be learned from Africa. There should be awareness that South Africa was a country of minorities, which made a system of 1-man 1-vote unacceptable. He called on Coloreds to strive to improve their situation at the educational and social level, and to play a role in the national economy. By doing so Coloreds could make a contribution to stability in South Africa.

SWAZILAND

41 ANC Members Reportedly Flown to Tanzania

MB251904 Mbabane Television Service in English 1815 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] The rest of the 86 African National Congress, ANC, cadres who were arrested by the Swazi security forces entering the country illegally from Mozambique shortly after the signing of the Nkomati Accord between the former Portuguese colony and South Africa were flown out of the country in a chartered aircraft at 0700 this morning.

The representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNHCR, in Swaziland, Mr Emmanuel Owusu, told Swaziland Television Broadcasting Corporation, STBC, that the 41 cadres, all men, would go through Dar es Salaam on their way to new countries of asylum. Their departure follows an announcement by the minister of justice, Mr David Matse, over the weekend that the Swazi Government had dropped all charges against the men, some of whom had been detained for unlawful possession of arms of war and that they would soon be deported from Swaziland.

Mr Owusu told STBC over the weekend that none of the cadres had been flown out of the country as no arrangements for their passage had been finalized. He said at that time too that his office had no firm confirmation of alternative countries of asylum for the ANC men. The men were seen off at Matsapha airport by Mr Owusu, his staff, and Swazi Government officials. Mr Owusu said his office had been obliged to assist in finding alternative asylum and a passage for the cadres, whom he said had become stateless, and therefore a matter of concern to the office of the UNHCR. He said arrangements for their departure were made by the Swazi Government, the ANC leadership, his office, and host countries which he declined to name.

4 Others Remain

MB251336 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Reports from Mbabane say that 41 ANC members left Swaziland for the Tanzanian capital of Dar es Salaam this morning. They were taken to Matsapa airport under police escort. Four other members of the group who have been waiting to leave for Tanzania are still in Swaziland because their flight arrangements have not been finalized. They are expected to leave soon.

Briefs

Swiss Ambassador Departs — The Swiss ambassador to Swaziland, Mr Charles Bruggman, today called on the prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, at government house to bid him farewell at the end of his term of office in the Kingdom. During his call, the Swiss envoy said he was happy to have been the last foreign envoy to present his letters of credence to the late KingSobhuza II, hardly 2 years ago. In response, the prime minister thanked the Government of Switzerland for the various forms of financial and technical assistance Swaziland continues to receive from that country. [Excerpts] [Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 25 Jul 84 MB]

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Receives Visiting FAO Director General

MB251326 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] The director general of FAO, Mr Edouard Saouma, today paid a courtesy call on the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, at Hilton Building in Harare. Mr Saouma was accompanied by the minister of agriculture, Senator Denis Norman. Comrade Mugabe commended Mr Saouma for organizing the [regional FAO] conference and expressed the hope that the seminar would be a success.

Later, the director general of World Food Program, Mr (Imran), also paid a courtesty call on Comrade Mugabe accompanied by the UNDP representative in Zimbabwe, Mr (Abebe Ambachu).